The New-York Times.

VOL. XX.......NO. 6073. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1871. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

EUROPE.

Progress of the German Evacuation of France.

Count Von Bismarck to Arrive in Berlin Today.

The Imperial Head-quarters Removed from Versailles to Ferrieres.

A Turbulent Scene in the National Assembly.

Victor Hugo, Hissed Down, Resigns and Leaves the Chamber.

A Semi-Official British Opinion on the High Commission.

THE DEPARTING GERMANS.

Forts on the Left Bank of the Seine Given up to the French—Departure of the Emperor from Versailles—Reviews East of Paris—Bismarck on the Way to Berlin—A Day of Thanksgiving on the Kaiser's Return.

PARIS, March 7—Evening.—The Prussians today delivered to the French all the forts on the left bank of the Seine.

The Emperor WILLIAM and staff have left Versailles for Ferrieres.

The Prussians are to completely evacuate Versailles by the 11th, and the neighborhood by the 19th inst.

LONDON, March 8.—The *Daily News'* special correspondent at Versailles telegraphs that Count BISMARCK has begun his homeward journey.

The Emperor and Crown Prince are to hold a review of the German forces to the eastward of Paris, and will not return to Versailles.

The evacuation of the neighborhood of Versailles is probably accelerated to enable the French National Assembly to meet there.

Count VON BISMARCK has passed through Bingerbruck, en route to Berlin. He will be met at Mayence by a committee of citizens, who will welcome and escort him home to Germany.

The Emperor WILLIAM has reviewed the First and Twelfth Corps, and the Würtembergers, at Villiers. The head-quarters of the Emperor are now at Ferrieres.

BERLIN, March 8.—It is officially proclaimed that the day of the Emperor's return to Berlin shall be observed as a day of thanksgiving throughout the Fatherland. The exact date has not yet been fixed by the Emperor. No period of mourning will be appointed.

The Emperor in person will open the Reichstag on the 21st inst.

Bismarck to be in Berlin Today—The Imperial Coronation—Preparations for the Entry of the Army and Return of the Emperor.

LONDON, March 8.—BISMARCK will arrive at Berlin to-morrow.

The *Prussian Cross Gazette* says the Emperor will return in about eight days. Nothing is settled in regard to his coronation.

Arrangements are making for a grand military festival on the occasion of the entrance of the German Army into Berlin. Deputations from all the States of Germany will be present. There will probably be a funeral service for the slain.

The *National Gazette* names the 16th inst. as the date of the Emperor's return, and thinks the army will not enter the city before the 1st of May.

THE FRENCH ASSEMBLY.

Proposed Abrogation of Laws Against Public Meetings—War Expenses of France—Garibaldi's Election to be Annulled—Indignation and Resignation of Victor Hugo—Government Measures.

BORDEAUX, March 8.—In the Assembly today M. TOLAIN proposed the abrogation of all laws restricting the right of the people to hold meetings and form associations.

M. THIERS, replying to a question of M. GERMAINE, said the expenses of the war outside of Paris exceeded 1,100,000,000 francs.

A Committee of the Assembly made a report in favor of annulling the election of GARIBALDI to the Assembly from Algiers.

VICTOR HUGO proceeded to make a speech warmly defending GARIBALDI, but he was interrupted by a great tumult in the Chamber, and when he attempted to continue met with a storm of hisses. He thereupon announced his immediate resignation, and abruptly quit the Assembly.

PARIS, March 8.—The Minister of Marine has proposed to the National Assembly great reductions in the Budget.

The Minister of War proposes a complete reorganization of the army and defenses of France, including the erection of fortifications upon the new German frontier.

BRUSSELS, March 8.—It is stated the Assembly will commence its sessions at Versailles on Sunday next.

THE WAR INDEMNITY.

British Influence in Reducing the Demand of the Germans—Earl Granville's Representations to Count Bismarck.

LONDON, March 8.—Certain diplomatic correspondence is published which shows the part taken by England in the negotiations for peace at Versailles.

Duc DE BROGLIE, who arrived in London on the 24th ult., addressed a note to the Foreign Office complaining of the indifference exhibited by England toward France, and asking Earl GRANVILLE to obtain a prolongation of the armistice and the reduction of the indemnity from the onerous amount of six milliards of francs. Earl GRANVILLE declined to interfere as to the armistice, but telegraphed the same day to Versailles, representing that it was impossible for France to pay so great a sum as six milliards of francs.

ODO RUSSELL, the British representative at Versailles, writes that he received the dispatch too late to admit of his interposition in the negotiations, but expresses the belief that Count BISMARCK received a duplicate of the dispatch before the indemnity was finally settled at five milliards of francs.

PARIS.

Hopes of Avoiding Disturbance in the Present Political Difficulties—Opposition to Palladines—Appeals of the Press to the Disturbers of Order.

PARIS, March 7—Evening.—It is hoped that the present difficulties in Paris will pass over without serious disturbance.

LONDON, March 8.—The National Guard of Paris are excited over the fear that they are to be disbanded, and have made a protest against the appointment of Gen. PALLADINES to the command over them. Paris is otherwise calm.

The Press of Paris urge the republicans of Montmartre and Belleville to stop their disorderly demonstrations, or force will be used to suppress them. They complain that by the conduct of its would-be friends republican government is compromised. It is hoped that the excitement will subside. The agitation is condemned by the great majority of the citizens.

BRUSSELS, March 8.—At Paris, yesterday, the Belleville and Montmartre districts were quiet. No disturbance is reported today.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Misgivings as to the Results of the High Commission's Labors—Responsibility for the Alabama's Acts Repudiated—Reported Instructions to the Commissioners in Washington.

LONDON, March 8.—The *Times* of today, in commenting upon its Philadelphia letter, expresses misgivings as to the result of the labors of the High Commission, unless the American Commissioners and Government show a fairer appreciation of the question than the Senators. The *Times* says that England repudiates the assumption of her responsibility for the depredations of the *Alabama* until it is decided by an impartial arbitrator. If a cession of territory is mooted the English Commissioners will take care that it is not mentioned twice. England will only abandon her colonies upon the expressed wish of the colonists, or through war.

LONDON, March 8—Evening.—It is said that the *Times* in its article on the "Anglo-American Commission" today, represents the opinion of the Government, and that instructions in harmony with the views therein expressed on the *Alabama* claims have been sent to the British members of the Commission at Washington.

A Russian Loan—Small-Pox—The Newcastle Strike—Various Matters.

LONDON, March 8.—ROTHSCHILD had issued a Russian loan of £12,000,000 at 31½.

The small-pox is increasing in England.

The strike at Newcastle has resulted in the success of the workmen.

It is expected that a Baronetcy will be conferred upon SAMUEL MORLEY, a Liberal member of the House of Commons from Bristol.

DUBLIN, March 7.—The trial of Mr. PORTER, at Enniskellen, for assault upon Capt. POYNTER, has ended in the discharge of the jury, who were unable to agree upon a verdict. The accused was released on bail to appear at the next Assizes.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Disinfecting the Battle-Fields Removing Carcases of Horses from the Meuse.

BRUSSELS, March 8.—The Belgian Government has appointed three persons to consult with the municipality of Sedan in regard to measures for the disinfection of the neighboring battle-fields, and for extracting the carcases of horses from the Meuse, to prevent epidemic when the river becomes low.

French Prisoners of War on the Way Home—A Strike at Roubaix—Rinderpest—The Bavarian Elections—Rejoicings for Peace.

LONDON, March 8.—A dispatch from Hanover dated today says French prisoners who have been held in various parts of the Kingdom of Hanover have been forwarded to Hamburg, whence they will go to France.

A dispatch from Lille says the workmen of Roubaix have struck work. No disturbance is reported, but troops are on hand to prevent disorder.

The rinderpest has broken out in the neighborhood and in the country around Douai.

The elections to the Bavarian Chambers have resulted in the choice of twenty-nine Liberals and seventeen Patriots. The latter are opposed to confederation.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 8.—The Germans of Charleston celebrated the conclusion of peace, today, by a grand open-air gathering. The city was profusely decked with German flags.

A British Baronet Censures France for Going to War.

LONDON, March 8.—Sir JOHN DUKE, Coleridge, in a speech this evening to his constituents at Exeter, praised the Government. He censured France for plunging into a war for which she had no provocation, and eulogized Germany.

SOUP AND FISH.

Lecture by Prof. Blot—Good Food Good Health—Cooking as a Fine Art.

Prof. BLOT gave the first of a series of lectures on cookery last night at Room No. 24 Cooper Institute. In this discourse he confined himself to soups and fish, and on the stage was an apparatus for preparing the food. He was assisted in his labors by a *chef de cuisine*, attired in the immaculate white peculiar to his profession. Mr. BLOT, in opening his practically illustrated lecture, said that food is the most important of our wants, as we cannot exist without it. The man who does not use his brain to select and prepare his food is not above the brutes that take it in the raw state. It is to the physique what education is to the mind, coarse or refined. Good and well prepared food beautifies the physique the same as a good and well-directed education beautifies the mind. People's taste is in food as in dress, differing not only in the selection of colors, but also in shape, therefore by our variety of dishes and our different styles of decorating them, by the ease that they they can be prepared in the cheapest as well as in the most costly way, we think we meet all wants and tastes. In fact, to use a very trite remark, "you cannot make a gentleman by feeding him on codfish." There is no country where there is so much dyspepsia as in America, because our people pay but little attention to food and eat too much meat for the exercise they take. If one has mental labor, fish every second day, at least, is requisite. Soup sets all the glands at work, and prepares the stomach for the more important functions of digestion, and therefore should be taken at dinner every day. Beef broth is to old age what milk is to the young. Cookery properly attended to keeps man in health, and if the stomach is out of order the brain is affected. We have the soft and hard parts in our anatomy, and the bile, and therefore it is requisite to vary our food. We should eat more fruits, vegetables, soup and fish. Fish and cheese are the best articles of diet to give to children. The United States has the most money of any people and the greatest abundance of raw material, yet they live more poorly comparatively than any civilized nation. For instance there is a millionaire in Brooklyn who has pork and beans every second day for dinner. Wrinkles are produced by the want of variety of food. The *Chef de cuisine* prepared a striped bass for frying in less than a minute, cutting off the head, fins, and skinning it with a masterly hand.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

A TERRIFIC HURRICANE.

East St. Louis Visited by a Tornado—Buildings Destroyed and Many Persons Killed.

ST. LOUIS, March 8.—A terrific hurricane passed over a portion of East St. Louis between 2 and 3 o'clock this afternoon. The wind first came from the south-east, accompanied by a brisk shower, but suddenly veered to the south-west, and came with a fury and force never before witnessed in this latitude. It first struck the elevator, on the bank of the river, and took part of its roof off, and, passing in a due north-east direction, it totally demolished the freight-depot of the St. Louis and Vandalia Railroad, 800 feet long by 160 feet high, the freight and passenger depot of the North-eastern Railroad, two freight-depots, a portion of the passenger depot and ticket-office, and the large round-house of the Chicago and Alton Railroad; the car-house, scale-office, freight-office, and part of one of the freight-depots of the Ohio and Mississippi Road; the freight and passenger depot of the Toledo and Wabash road, and number of dwelling-houses in the vicinity. A portion of the roof of the Terre Haute and Indianapolis depot was blown off, and nearly all the derricks and other appliances used in the construction of the bridge were torn from their places and blown into the river. Everything, in fact, within a space of from 200 to 300 yards wide, was actually torn to pieces. A train of cars, including a thirty-ton locomotive, was blown from the track, and hurled about forty feet into a slough. Another train of thirteen cars, laden with grain, was overturned and smashed, and one car was blown into the river. A train coming in on the Terre Haute Road, when at Brooklyn, three miles north of East St. Louis, was blown from the track, and about forty cars, standing on a side-track of the Toledo and Wabash and Chicago and Alton road, about nine miles out, were overthrown. The round-house of the Chicago and Alton road, after being blown down, caught fire from an engine inside and was burned. The engineer of the locomotive was burned to death. The number of killed and wounded cannot be stated to-night, but seven are known to be killed and between thirty and forty seriously wounded, some dangerously, and a good many more slightly injured. It is believed a number of persons are still buried beneath the ruins. The scene is frightful. Houses are torn to fragments; others are unroofed or upset, and still others are caried away from their foundations. Scarcely a building, or tree, or anything else within the track of the storm is standing. The wreck and ruin is complete. The pecuniary losses are estimated as follows: The Chicago and Alton Railroad, $500,000; Ohio and Mississippi, $200,000; Toledo and Wabash, $125,000; St. Louis and Vandalia, $50,000; South-eastern, $30,000; Wiggins Ferry Company, $25,000. The steamboats lying on the eastern side of the river are seriously damaged.

CRIMES AND CRIMINALS.

Nine Indictments Against One Man in West Virginia—Skillful Operations in Figures—Terrible Tragedy at Albany—An Intemperate Doctor Kills His Wife in a Fit of Passion.

WHEELING, West Va., March 8.—The Grand Jury, now in session here, have found nine indictments against A. D. QUARRIER, seven of which are for feloniously making an entry in the account kept by a joint stock companp, with intent to conceal the true state of the account. The indictments charge that on the 16th of December, 1867, he changed the figures of the credit account of the Norway Manufacturing Company from $6,788 25, so that on the ledger they read $16,788 25; that on the same month, in the same account, the figures $3,127 47 were changed to read $13,127 47; that on January 14, 1868, the figures $2,735 33 were changed to $12,735 33; that on the 27th of March the figures $1,368 83 were changed to $11,368 83 and other similar changes; that the figures representing "cash" in the credit account of MARK LEVIS were changed on Nov. 1, 1870, from $51,876 to $151,876, and on Nov. 11 from from $150 to $1,150. The other two indictments are for embezzling four United States bonds of $500 each and four of $1,000 each.

ALBANY, March 8.—A terrible tragedy occurred here this morning at the residence of Dr. LEMUEL P. VAN HOOSEN, on Madison-avenue. The doctor, who is of intemperate habits, had angry words with his wife, and seizing an iron griddle, struck her with it on the back of the head, crushing the skull and causing her death. Almost instantaneously the circumstances becoming known to the neighbors, the Police were sent for, and the doctor taken into custody. The event has caused great sadness among the acquaintances of the family, by whom the doctor and his wife were highly esteemed....Dr. VAN HOOSEN, who killed his wife this morning, was laboring under an attack of *delirium tremens* at the time. When taken into custody he was asked why he had done the deed, and answered: "I could not help it; I had to do it to save my own life; they were after me."

WHEELING, West Virginia, March 8.—The Grand Jury found another true bill this afternoon against A. C. QUARRIER, the late Treasurer of the Wheeling Savings Institution, for embezzlement. This makes the tenth. His trial is set for Friday.

An indictment for murder in the first degree has been found against THOS. HARRINGTON for the murder of JOHN DUFFEY, on the 30th of January last. JOHN MULCERREN, alias Jack Kerns, for the killing of CON SULLIVAN, about Christmas time, was indicted for murder in the first degree. The two murder-trials are set down for to-morrow, and QUARRIER's trial for Friday.

RIOTS AND DISORDERS.

Further Particulars of the Riot at Meridian, Miss.—Six Negroes and One White Man Killed—Attack Upon a Colored Man by a Mob of Negroes in Virginia—One of the Assailants Killed and Another Fatally Wounded—A New Reign of Terror in Southern Kansas.

MERIDIAN, Miss., March 7.—Yesterday, during the trial of three negroes, before Justice BRAMLETTE, for riotous conduct, one of the prisoners named FINLEY, alias Tyler, shot and instantly killed Justice BRAMLETTE. An indiscriminate firing ensued, and two negroes were killed in the Court-room. The negro who killed the Justice jumped from a second-story window, but was pursued and shot to death by the Sheriff and his *posse*. The citizens assembled in large numbers, with arms, to assist the officers, and the Sheriff was commanded to disarm the negroes. In the execution of the order several negroes were killed by the Sheriff's party, during last night. The total number of persons killed, as far as is positively known, is seven—six negroes and Judge BRAMLETTE (white.) The Mayor, WILLIAM STURGISS, was, on his own request, this morning, after tendering his resignation, given safe conduct to the cars by citizens, on his pledge to go North and never return.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, March 8.—Reports from Southern Kansas state that there is likely to be a repetition of the reign of terror that existed there last Fall, and which culminated in the hanging of six or eight alleged horse-thieves.

STAUNTON, Va., March 8.—At Buffalo Gap last night about twenty-five negroes attempted to mob another named JACKSON NORVELL. Two of the mob seized NORVELL, when the latter drew his knife and vigorously commenced to cut at them. He killed one instantly and mortally wounded another. He then made his escape into his house, where the mob could not get at him. A few hours later he was arrested, brought to this place, and lodged in jail.

THE COAL CONTEST.

The Question of Arbitration Between the Workmen and Operators—Gov. Randolph, of New-Jersey, Proposed as Arbitrator by the Railroad and Coal Companies—Probable Resumption of Work This Week.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., March 8.—The Executive Board of the Working Men's Benevolent Association at a second meeting held here today on the question of arbitration, adopted a resolution that each delegate shall explain to his constituents the resolution of the General Council relating to arbitration, namely: Whether they will have arbitration, as desired by some of the operators, for our future government. A great deal of business of purely local character was discussed, but no definite action was taken regarding any of the vital points at issue, except the rejection of a request made by the miners at Mineral Spring and at Boston to work on the terms proposed by the operators. The meeting adjourned and immediately after met as an assemblage to consider the working men's political question. In all probability a resumption of work will take place here this week.

TRENTON, N. J., March 8.—Gov. RANDOLPH, of New-Jersey, has been requested by the railroad companies and the coal companies to act as arbitrator between those parties in the existing coal troubles. The Governor has not yet accepted, but has the matter under consideration.

The Reading Railroad to Raise its Prices Again—The Arbitration.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., March 8.—It is currently reported to-night that if the few collieries now in operation in Schuylkill County do not suspend work this week the Reading Railroad Company will, on Monday next, increase the tolls $2 25 per ton, in addition to the heavy tolls now in force, which increase, it is generally believed, will entirely prevent the working of any collieries, by making the tolls so high as to be in effect prohibitory. It is understood that the working of a few collieries here and there only protracts the suspension, while, if all were compelled to suspend work, the contest will the sooner end.

A report that Gov. RANDOLPH has been asked by the railroad companies to act as arbitrator in the coal troubles, is freely discussed among coal operators, but finds no supporters, the coal men averring that the basis determined upon at the Philadelphia meeting is as fair as could be expected, and expressing themselves determined not to yield, and preferring to leave their mines idle all Spring, knowing well that the men must accept the proffered terms sooner or later.

CUBA.

Departure of the Spanish Admiral—Allegiance to King Amadeus—List of Slain Insurgents.

HAVANA, March 8.—Admiral MALCAMPO sailed for Spain today in the frigate *Almansa*. MONTEJO is temporarily in command....On Sunday night the officers of the army here will swear allegiance to King AMADEUS....The troops under Col. MONTANER recently killed in the jurisdiction of Santa Cruz the following insurgents: Col. Luis Cristo, formerly of the Mexican army: Capts. Julian Miranda, Sebastian Adoli, Serapio Varona and Eleno Varona, father and son, the Sub-Prefect and a number of others. Col. MONTANER also caused to be destroyed a powder-mill and salt-works belonging to the insurgents.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Final Adjournment of the Legislature—Defeat of Railroad Schemes—Financial Condition of the State—Restrictions on the Increase of the Public Debt.

CHARLESTON, March 8.—The South Carolina Legislature adjourned *sine die* at 12 o'clock last night. The new railroad schemes, involving an addition of four millions or more to the State debt, were finally defeated after a hard struggle. There has been no addition of any kind to the State debt during the session. It is estimated that the taxes for the current year will be ample to meet all the financial needs of the State Government, and the taxes for next year have been somewhat reduced. The ordinary appropriations have been largely cut down. The bill to fund all the existing liabilities of the State in a new sterling loan, and absolutely prohibiting any increase of the public debt until said loan is paid, unless such increase be authorized by a direct two-thirds vote of the people of the State, has become a law.

THE PIEGAN INDIANS.

Condition of the Remnant of the Slaughtered Tribe—The Chiefs in Constant Fear of an Imaginary Foe—They Want Peace with the Whites.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The present condition of the Piegan Indians, concerning whom so little has been heard since the massacre of last year, is thus reported by Col. JOHN GIBBONS, commanding at Fort Shaw, in a letter to WM. WELSH, of Philadelphia, dated Feb. 21, 1871.

"I accompanied the officer to the Agency thirty-six miles north-west from this post, as requested, to witness the distribution of annuity goods to the Indians, and found assembled there some 600 Indians, men, women and children, principally of the Piegan and Blood Tribes of the Blackfeet Nation. The Chiefs present were Big Lake, principal Chief of the Piegans; Mountain Chief, Bird Chief, Generous Woman, Four Bears, Middle Bull, Many Horses, Screaming Owl, and several other Piegan Chiefs. I was invited to meet them, and never heard Indians talk more peaceable. BIRD CHIEF, an old man, who was in the fight with Col. BAKER last year, said he had not had a good night's sleep since that fight, and had ever since been moving from place to place, expecting every day to be attacked by somebody, he did not know who; that they all wished to live at peace with the whites now, and to have no more trouble. A number of others spoke, all in the same strain. They all expressed pleasure in having an Agent living among them. They all seemed satisfied with their present Agent, Major MCCANLY, and said that I would be surprised if I could compare the present issue of goods (with which they seemed very much pleased,) with former issues, when each Indian would receive a little package which he could carry away in his hands. They hailed this new state of affairs as a good sign. I told them I was glad to hear such good words from them, that the President preferred peace to war with them, that there were bad as well as good whites and Indians, that there were a great many good white people who were trying to do all they could to help them who were trying to bring about a better state of feeling between the two races. Peace with the Piegans is much to be desired, and can be easily maintained provided they can be dealt with justly. The agent complains that of the $50,000 appropriated by Congress for the Piegans, only $7,000 worth of goods has yet reached him. The Indians appeared very destitute, and some breadstuffs, coffee and sugar should be sent to them without delay."

Terrific Boiler Explosion—The Boiler Shot Through Four Brick Walls.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 8.—To-night the rotary rag-boiler of DUPONT's paper mill, corner of Tenth and Main streets, exploded with terrific force. One of the heads was blown out in one direction, and the boiler was blown in another 225 feet through four brick walls. No person was injured. The loss is estimated at $30,000; no insurance.

Observations on Mount Washington.

SUMMIT OF MOUNT WASHINGTON, March 8.—Observations at 7 P. M.: Barometer, 23.015: change, plus .08; thermometer, 30°; change, plus 14°; relative humidity, .89; wind, south-west; velocity of wind, 10 miles per hour. The sky has been overcast nearly all day, the clouds being high above the summit. The clouds since sundown have nearly all passed away, but the stars shine directly through a hazy atmosphere.

WASHINGTON.

Action of the Republican Caucus Committee—Mr. Sumner to be Dethroned from the Foreign Committee—What Congress will do This Session—The Southern Outrages Investigation—Effect of Leaving Work till the Last Moment—Important Measures Ride Through on the Appropriation Bills—Southern Claims Commission.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The Senate Republican Caucus Committee, consisting of Messrs. SHERMAN, MORRILL of Vermont, HOWE, NYE, and POOL, were in session nearly the whole of today, and agreed to a report which will be submitted to a caucus which is called for 10 o'clock to-morrow. The most important feature of this report is the fact that the Committee have taken the "bull by the horns," and have deliberately dethroned Mr. SUMNER from his position at the head of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and in place thereof he is made Chairman of a new committee agreed to be made in caucus yesterday, styled "Equities and Elections." His place as Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee will be filled by either Senator CAMERON or Senator MORTON, probably the latter. Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN is assigned to the vacancy on the Committee occasioned by this change. Among the other changes are Mr. STEWART, who is transferred from the Chairmanship of Mines and Mining to the Chairmanship of Pacific Railroads. He is also made a member of Indian Affairs, while Messrs. LOGAN and WINDOM, new Senators, are placed upon Public Lands, of which Committee Senator POMEROY is Chairman. It is expected that the action in regard to Mr. SUMNER will produce a lively time in the caucus to-morrow morning, but it is believed that the report of the Committee will be adopted. The change will be advocated on grounds of imperative public necessity, and the fact that Mr. SUMNER's attitude toward the President and Secretary of State has become such that intercourse is totally suspended, will be urged as a reason why he should not remain in a position where he can embarrass, if not jeopardize, the success of the negotiations which now promise the speedy settlement of the most important foreign questions pending for many years. Some Senators think it would be better to wait until Mr. SUMNER again makes a demonstration, which he certainly will if he gets a chance, for he is filled to the brim with bitterness and wrath, which find vent in expression to his visitors. Others, and these are probably in the majority, declare that it is a duty which will have to be performed sooner or later, and they prefer to perform it now.

WHAT WILL CONGRESS DO?—SOUTHERN OUTRAGES.

The question—What will Congress do at this session?—is the all-engrossing one in legislative and other official circles here. Today it is settled that the President will send in no Message on matters in the South, as was reported yesterday. He will let the report of the Senate Southern Outrage Committee, which will be made on Friday, speak for itself. He is in favor of some action, however, but he will leave Congress to determine the character of that action without official suggestion. There is good reason to believe that a measure, to be offered as a substitute for BUTLER's Kuklux Commissioner bill, is in preparation. Some of the ablest Republican lawyers are of the opinion that the Fourteenth Amendment gives Congress all needful authority to place in the President's hands the power to deal directly with the disorders in the several States, without waiting for the call of State authority. The language is very plain in requiring all States to give the equal protection of the law to every citizen, and when a State, for any reason, fails to do this, it is held that the President has the power, under this article of the Constitution, to correct the omission or refusal of the State. All the legislation that is necessary, it is held, is to furnish the President with a mode of exercising this power. The Special Committee investigating the condition of affairs at the South, today dismissed from further attendance, and without examination, seventeen witnesses that had been summoned from North Carolina. Senator SCOTT, the Chairman, placed the report he had prepared before the other members, and it was adopted as the report of the Committee by all the members except the Democrats. It will be submitted to the Senate day after to-morrow, being delayed one day to give FRANK BLAIR, who is a member of the Committee, time to prepare the views he intends to submit in opposition to the report. The witnesses above alluded to were dismissed because there was not time to examine them before a report must be submitted, and it was felt, too, that the evidence already taken would show beyond doubt or cavil the existence of a powerful and extensive organization of what are known as the Kuklux; that life and property of citizens are not safe, and that conviction and punishment for the outrages committed by members of this organization are impossible in nearly or quite every instance. Fifty-one witnesses have been examined, some of them at great length, and the testimony makes about 420 printed pages. The report will make about thirty more, and is in the main a résumé of the testimony, and makes no recommendation for legislation. The Committee, according to the instructions of the resolution by which it was formed, simply places the information it has obtained before the Senate, as a basis for any action that body may deem proper.

RIDERS ON THE APPROPRIATION BILLS.

The evil effects of the waste of time in Congress by useless discussions, to the detriment of necessary legislation, is strikingly illustrated by the condition of the leading Appropriation bills as passed just at the close of the recent session. Under the rules nothing is germane to an appropriation bill but an appropriation of money or clauses restricting or directing the expenditure thereof. Even a proposition to expend money for a purpose that may be very necessary to the public service is not in order, unless such expenditure is duly authorized by existing law, but the condition of business at the close of Congress made it impossible under the rules for several of the most necessary measures to succeed unless put on as "riders" to appropriation bills. Hence we had for a "rider" on the Post-office bill, the Cincinnati bridge proposition; on the Army bill, the Southern loyal claims commission sections; on the Naval bill, the long bill regulating naval staff rank; on the Legislative bill, a section providing for a new State Department; and on the Sundry Civil bill, the section increasing the pay of census marshals, raising the rank of the German Mission, and a broad civil service scheme. All these measures should have been matters of independent legislation, and would have been, had Congress devoted itself to necessary matters, instead of spending a vast deal of time in useless debate.

SOUTHERN CLAIMS COMMISSION.

The President today appointed Judge ALDIS, of Vermont, Judge FERRISS, late representative from the Sixteenth New-York District, and Hon. JAS. B. HOWELL, late Senator from Iowa, Commissioners under that section of the Army Appropriation bill which provides for a Board of three Commissioners to take testimony concerning the loyalty of claimants, and the character of the claims for quarter-master and commissary stores seized by the officers of the United States, and for which vouchers were given. The Commissioners are appointed for two years, at a salary of $5,000 per year, and the Board are authorized to employ a clerk and stenographer.

EDITOR OF THE NEW ERA.

Rev. C. W. DENNISON, of this city, a well-known anti-slavery divine in former years, has been appointed corresponding editor of the *National New Era*, the colored organ in this city, and will travel through the South as the agent, and in the interest of the Congressional Temperance Society.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE NEW LOAN.

The bonds of the new national loan will not be printed and ready for delivery for three or four weeks. The plates are prepared, but may need alterations.

THE ANNUAL TAXES.

Under the Act of March 2, 1867, all annual taxes are to be assessed in the month of March, each year, and Assistant Assessors are required to complete their assessments and place the same in the hands of the Assessor on or before the last day of that month. The Assessor is then allowed time to hear appeals and complaints, but the complete list must be placed in the hands of the Collector for collection on or before the 30th day of April. During the month of May the taxes, including those on incomes, must be paid. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has recently sent out seventeen tons of blanks. It is made the duty of any person of lawful age whose income during the year preceding 1870 exceeded $2,000, to make and render a return on or before the day designated by law to the Assistant Assessor of the district in which he resides of the gross amount of his income, gains, and profits, and of every guardian and trustee, executor or administrator, and any person acting in any other fiduciary capacity, or as resident agent or copartner of any non-resident alien deriving an income, gains, and profits from any business, trade, or profession carried on in the United States, or from rents of real estate situated therein, to make and render a return to the Assistant Assessor of the district in which he resides of the amount of income, gains, and profits of any minor or person for whom he acts.

REDEMPTION OF COINS.

Letters are being received from various parts of the country at the Treasurer's Office, making inquiry as to the manner in which copper, nickel and other base coins are to be redeemed, under the present act of Congress. Reply has been made that these coins are to be redeemed under rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, who is now engaged upon them, and will, as soon as they shall be completed, make known his action for the benefit of all concerned. In the meantime, no coins can be redeemed.

THE INDIAN COMMISSION.

Hon. Felix R. Brunot, of Pittsburg; Nathan Bishop, LL. D., William E. Dodge, Vincent Colyer, of New-York; Robert Campbell, of St. Louis; John V. Farwell, of Chicago; John D. Lang, of Maine; Edward S. Tobey, of Boston, and George H. Stewart, of Philadelphia, of the present Board of Indian Commissioners, have been notified by the Secretary of the Interior to meet in this city on Wednesday, the 15th inst., to arrange for accepting the new powers conferred upon them by the recent act of Congress, requiring them to audit all bills to be paid by the Indian Department, and to mark out their tour of inspection and observation in the Indian country during the coming Summer. Congress having made an additional appropriation to meet the necessary expenses, although nearly $10,000 of the $25,000 appropriated over two years ago remain in the Treasury, so economical have been the expenditures of this Commission.

CUSTOMS FEES.

The Secretary of the Treasury today issued a circular concerning Customs fees on the Northern, North-eastern and North-western frontiers, which modifies the rates of fees hitherto charged in several important respects. Hereafter, on the Lake frontiers, fees for clearances and entries of vessels will only be fifty cents in each case. The present fees are $2 50 and $1 50, according to the size of the vessel. All enrolled and licensed vessels departing from or arriving at a port in one collection district, to or from a port in another collection district, although touching at intermediate foreign ports, are exempt from the payment of the direct entrance fees, and from the payment of the tonnage tax. But in all such cases an entry and clearance must be made. Ferry-boats running on routes, duly bonded and used exclusively for conveying sealed cars, under provisions of sections 5 and 6 of the act of July 20, 1866, and the regulations of the Department, and ferry-boats conveying passengers and their personal baggage only, are not required to enter or clear, or to pay entrance or clearance fees, but the personal baggage so carried is subject to the provisions of section forty-six of the act of March 2, 1779, and the act supplementary thereto. No fees other than those mentioned herein will be received in cases on which the vessels concerned navigate the waters of the northern, north-western and north-eastern quarters otherwise than by sea. The Secretary of the Treasury has decided that a Surveyor of Customs is entitled to share with the Collector the fees arising from the exportation of merchandise in making his maximum salary, whether such merchandise is entitled to the benefits of drawback or not.

POLITICS OF THE DISTRICT.

The Republicans are consolidating for the campaign in this District, having held a convention last night. To-night the Democrats and Conservatives met at CARUSIS' saloon, with a view to the organization of their forces. The proceedings are in connection with the election of delegates to Congress and members of the House of Delegates.

MUTILATED CURRENCY AT POST-OFFICES.

A Tennessee Postmaster inclosed to the United States Treasurer, a slip cut from a recent North Carolina paper, setting forth that the Postmaster at Hillsboro', N. C., has been fined two dollars and ninety cents costs, for refusing to receive mutilated currency in payment for postage stamps, and says, that since the appearance of this article in print, his office has been flooded with mutilated currency, and desires to know whether he is compelled to take, or may refuse the money so presented. Treasurer SPINNER replies, stating, that under the rules of the Treasury Department, Postmasters are authorized to receive such currency for its full value in payment for postage stamps, when in cases of United States notes not more than one-twentieth of the note is missing, and in cases of fractional currency when not more than one-tenth is missing. When such notes and fractional currency are mutilated beyond the standard referred to, no one is compelled to receive them for any part of their value, and the only place where such notes may be redeemed is at the United States Treasury.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

PHILADELPHIA, March 8.—ROBERT THOMPSON, and another man name unknown, were found dead this morning near a lime kiln, where they had gone to sleep.

RICHMOND, Va., March 8.—The *State Journal* (the Republican organ here) has been purchased by a stock company of leading Republicans of the State, and changes hands today.

BOSTON, Mass., March 8.—At the adjourned meeting of the managers of the several transportation lines between Boston and New-York today, the tariff of freight ruling last year was generally agreed upon, and all special agreements with shippers for carrying freight at less than the tariff are rescinded and annulled. The declared object of the managers has not been to combine together for the purpose of exacting higher rates, but to agree upon a uniform basis under a reasonably paying tariff

THE NATHAN MURDERER.

A Full Confession from the Police Authorities.

The Times' Story Correct—Full Description of the Assassin—"The Best Hider in the World"—A General Alarm Raised.

Superintendent KELSO has at last, to use his own expression, been driven to bay by the best hider in the world, and last evening made a revelation concerning the Nathan murder, which was entirely candid so far as it went, and it extended to the satisfactory length of a declaration that the Police have, for many weeks, been straining every nerve, not to discover who committed the deed, but to arrest a particular individual, against whom conclusive circumstantial evidence had long ago been obtained. This the TIMES said several weeks ago. In making this revelation, Superintendent KELSO began by handing over the subjoined circular for publication:

> NEW-YORK, Feb. 27, 1871.
>
> Two thousand five hundred dollars will be paid for the arrest and delivery at the office of the Superintendent of Police, in the City of New-York, of BILLY FORRESTER, alias Billy Marshall, alias Billy or Frank Campbell, alias Frank Livingstone, alias Frank Harding, alias Frank Howard; age thirty five, height five feet six inches, slim build, but tough and wiry; rather broad, square shoulders; weighs 140 pounds; rather long, spare face; black eyes, having a wild expression; high, square forehead; mouth narrow, and corners drawn down; upper lip stands out a little; medium-sized, straight nose; straight black hair, cut short; heavy black moustache, curls at the ends toward the mouth; sunken cheeks, but high cheek-bones; small, narrow foot; generally walks with his hands in his coat pockets; tooth out left upper jaw; bracelet in India ink on left wrist.
>
> JAMES J. KELSO,
> Superintendent Police City New-York.

These circulars, he said, being now in the hands of the Police of every city in the Union, and having been mailed to Europe, he desired to call in the general public to aid in ferreting out an assassin who has baffled the ablest detectives in the country for several months.

Having made these remarks, Superintendent KELSO went on to say that within three weeks after the murder was committed, the Police had conclusive evidence of the identity of the murderer, and have since been diligently engaged in efforts to arrest FORRESTER. The late Superintendent JOURDAN with Mr. KELSO, who was then Chief of Detectives, and with the aid of the combined skill and industry of every detective belonging to the force soon narrowed the case to one particular gang of clever sneak thieves who were, however, neophytes in burglary, and consequently what the Police call "duffers." One by one the members of this gang were analyzed and dismissed from the case, until at last, and within a very few days the crime was fastened by evidence sufficiently strong to satisfy any jury, upon FORRESTER and two others, who are known but not named. The case was, moreover, to use the expressive phrase, "worked down so fine" that it was positively ascertained that the deed was committed by FORRESTER, and the others were simply accessories.

Superintendent KELSO frankly said that he could not and would not disclose any of the evidence against the assassin, nor the means by which it had been obtained, but upon being questioned he admitted that a convict named ELLIS had been brought from Sing Sing and lodged for a time in the Sixth Precinct Station-house, with the belief and hope that he could and would give valuable information, but this hope had been crushed by the premature publicity given to the fact, and ELLIS has now been returned to Sing Sing to finish the term for which he was sentenced. So far from endeavoring to avoid any of the odium which might attach to this irregularity under ordinary circumstances, Superintendent KESO distinctly admits that he is himself almost wholly responsible for the act, although it was done with the sanction of Mr. JOURDAN. Superintendent KELSO, picking up the Ellis thread and finding it worthy of attention, hurried at once to Saratoga, where JOURDAN then was, with the hope of regaining his health, and upon consultation with him the proceedings as to ELLIS were at once undertaken by KELSO, in whose hands they remained until the close. Superintendent KELSO, however, declined to give any information whatever as to the revelation made by or expected from ELLIS. It may be inferred, however, that they are substantially true, and that the first clue to the assassin was obtained by the prating of this convict who declared that he and FORRESTER, some time before the murder, had arranged to plunder the Nathan mansion, and but for the accident of his previous arrest for another crime, he would himself have been involved in the terrible tragedy. Upon this point, as well as upon all others involving the nature of the evidence against the assassin, Superintendent KELSO said the public must for the present be content with the assurance that the Police do not doubt is conclusiveness, and earnestly desire that its strength may be tested by the arrest and trial of the accused.

It seems absolutely certain from the statements of Superintendent KELSO, that while general conjecture has been at fault as to the identity of the murderer, that question was long ago dismissed from the list of Police labors, and all efforts have been concentrated for months to effect the arrest of one man. In order that when once found, he might be seized by the law with a grasp that none of its technicalities could loosen, every preparation was made to meet the emergency of the arrest, however suddenly it might be presented or wherever it might be accomplished. To this end, Justice DOWLING has been in the case from the beginning, and every move has been made by affidavit and warrant, and Judge CARDOZO has been constantly consulted from the start, in order that every step taken might be within the law after the hand of authority was once laid on the assassin. Nor were these precautions unnecessary, as the Police were long upon the trail of the fugitive, and several times at the verge of the greatly desired event of his arrest. To meet the contingencies presented by these occasions the affidavits were made, warrants procured and requisitions upon the Governors of the States where the arrest was expected obtained from Gov. HOFFMAN, but so often were ardent hopes disappointed that a huge mass of these now useless documents have accumulated upon the hands of Superintendent KELSO, as proofs of his assertion that FORRESTER is the best "hider in the world," and of the persistence and skill bestowed upon this great crime.

A sneak thief of ordinary calibre, who is known to the Police of all the large cities, and who is wanted in several of them for unpunished crimes, has managed for seven months to baffle the combined detectives, not only of New-York, but of nearly the whole country. Superintendent KELSO knew by the middle of August that FORRESTER fled from the City, almost without taking time to wash the tell-tale blood of his victim from his person, and also the direction which he took. The fact that he was wanted for the Nathan murder was not divulged to any one, but the Police everywhere were requested by telegraph to arrest and hold him for a requisition which would be immediately forwarded. He was discovered several times as stated, but owing to the cupidity or negligence of distant officials, the arrest was not consummated. Hundreds of messages regarding this fugitive have passed between this and other cities by telegraph, and the burden of those received has been an intense desire to know for what he was wanted, and how much he was worth. Scores of times such efficient detectives as DUSENBURY, MCCORD, FARLEY, IRVING, or EUSTACE have been hastily sent to remote points, armed with all necessary documents, only to find the game lost when they arrived. Often has the fugitive disappeared suddenly and completely from Police knowledge for weeks together, and then reappeared as suddenly in some remote spot, but only to subject his pursuers to another disappointment. At last he seemed to tire of being constantly in peril of capture, and weeks ago all trace of him was lost and has never since been recovered.

The fugitive is a man who has been at war with the law from his boyhood, and who is loaded with innumerable crimes. He has been an inmate of many jails, only to slip from them with a facility that proved his dexterity in eluding the punishment due his acts. When he committed the Nathan murder, he was an escaped convict from the Illinois prison at Joliet, owing thirteen years' service; and since that crime he has committed another, which is almost its exact parallel in every respect, except that the brutal assault did not end in death, and he owes the State where it was done imprisonment for life. A man utterly without conscience, reckless, daring, destitute of those accomplishments which have made burglary a fine art, he was fitted by his character and experiences to commit the deed which appalled the City last July, and to elude, ever since that time, the most strenuous exertions ever made to capture a criminal

UNITED ITALY.

Carnival Week—Church and State—Anti-Unity Manœuvring Outside the Kingdom—The Nation's Resources—The Study of Design—Fine Art.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Tuesday, Feb. 14, 1871.

This is the week of carnival, or great carnival, as the Italians call it, to distinguish it from the long period beginning with Christmas and ending with the few days of excessive freedom allowed by the Church before the Lent fast begins. Every year we have opportunity to see what a change the political revolution is bringing about in one of the most characteristic of Italian habits. years ago, in most of the cities, but particularly at Venice, Florence and Rome, the frolic of the carnival was so extremely lively, and had a charm so intoxicating, as to draw visitors into Italy from the more sober and prosaic portions of the world. Formerly the despotic influences of Church and State were actively directed to turn the attention of the people from political studies; and Court shows, and the spectacles of the Church, the theatre, and the street, under the patronage of authority, were liberally employed to amuse the multitude. Now, the counsel addressed to the country in royal speeches, and in the discourses of Ministers of State, is that freedom costs a high price; that it brings with it a burden and serious duties, and that to work, instead of to amusement, must be given the largest place. The people are told to follow the example of the Northern race, and one of the effects is that the amusements of the carnival are dying out. The Sovereign, who was formerly the most conspicuous leader in the out-door and in-door festive pageants, now takes no part. Here, in the capital, one ball is given in the Pitti Palace, and that reluctantly, in the whole season. As for the Corso, the principal out-door show, a few shiver in open carriages to satisfy the curiosity of a crowd of lookers-on.

CHURCH AND STATE.

The discussion in the Chamber of the law establishing the new relations with the Pope, to which I have several times referred, is making progress, and action upon it also, as six or seven articles have already been voted. The original scheme has undergone several modifications, not, to be sure, changing its essential character, and so many other suggestions of improvement are made that it is not easy yet to state definitively what will be the final terms of the measure. Of all the political questions this is the leading one of the moment, and the wisdom of parties is combined to bring about a solution in harmony with the best interests of the State, and such as will hurt in the smallest possible manner the conscience of the reasonable portion of the Catholic world. The Deputies have declared, in one of the articles already noted, that the libraries and museums of art of the Vatican are public property, subjected to regulations hereafter to be imposed by the State. When the vast aggregate value of these collections is thought of, and the estimation in which they are held by the world for the great purpose they serve in archæological illustration, we are able to appreciate the importance of this act of legislation which places them under a new custody. After the motion to amend the bill with this object in view was made in the Chamber, the matter was disposed of in half an hour. The motion originated with the Deputy RUSPOLI, of Rome. But the question is constantly asked, Why all this time and care given to the preparation of a measure which will never be accepted by the Clerical Party? Of the priests with whom I am acquainted, I have not conversed with one who does not laugh at the plans laid by Cabinet and Parliament for reconciliation, declaring with indignant earnestness that every effort will be made to destroy the edifice erected upon the base of the present Government. I think very few observers who are not enthusiasts have at any time been led into error about this. With the Italian Government it is a question of time and power. The Sacerdotal Party is so thoroughly persuaded that it has a divinely-ordained right to the exercise of temporal power and a direction of civil affairs, that it might hold out for a century were not the last hopes cut off. Hence the need of a formal confirmation of Italian policy by a convention of the Catholic Powers of Europe.

OUTSIDE MANŒUVRES.

There is more and more talk about the movement outside of Italy, and of which the little State of Belgium seems to be the centre, the object of which is to hinder, if possible, the people of this country from realizing their plans of reforming the relations between the clerical and civil power. Information comes that enlistments of men, and contributions of money, with this end in view, are going on in various countries, but from Ireland and Belgium the most help is at present hoped; and the effort is founded upon the belief that legitimacy in France, and, perhaps, in some other country, is once more to lift its head and find a footing. We do not see, as policy is manifested, what Government is to give encouragement to those fillibustering schemes, and without legal connivance they will not give much anxiety to Italy.

THE NATION'S RESOURCES.

The great work of political and ecclesiastical reform being well on the way of gradual accomplishment, gives the active men of the country more leisure to direct their attention to the study of the not less important subject of developing the national industry and increasing the general wealth. A special commission, with the royal sanction, has for a long time been making the matter the subject of careful examination, and a great mass of information of every kind has been obtained. Many facts are about to be brought to the knowledge of the public. By a judicious classification the labor is facilitated, and the information obtained more minute. Italy makes most account of its agricultural productions, but it is a country possessing many facilities for the prosecution of the finer kinds of manufacturing operations. There have been periods in the history of ornamental art in this country, when out of crude substances, which cost little, by taste and skill, objects have been created which have had great artistic and commercial value. We have examples at the present moment of employment given to many hands, and wealth created, by the manufacture of mosaics, cameos, coral and shell ornaments, and a great variety of Byzantine and other kinds of jewelry, at Turin, Florence, Naples and Rome.

STUDY OF DESIGN.

With the increase of wealth, the progress of refinement, and the great effort made in our time for the improvement of taste, the study of design, in all its vast range of form, combined with the harmonization of color, becomes an interest of almost national importance. In the house, in the street, or wherever we may be, we cannot lift our eyes without seeing a thousand objects in the formation of which an effort of design has been exercised. Indeed, this is the rule, and the exception is the discovery of something which has only chance form; like a pebble which has traveled down from the mountain in the bed of the river, or masses of inorganic substance, disintegrated by the action of the elements. The inquiry is among the most interesting, and the subject is extensive, but this is not the place to pursue it, for much time and space are necessary for its adequate development. But this at least must be said and repeated, that in connection with production, design has an importance which raises it to the highest place as a part of public education. We have been too apt to associate the term design only with what is called fine art, while its scope is really unlimited. The country, whether Italy or the United States, which makes the study of design, in all its infinite applications, a part of general education, in one or two generations might take the highest place as the law-maker of taste and seat of social civility.

FINE ART.

As for fine art in Italy, there are many signs of reviving interest. New projects for monuments are set on foot, and frequent well-written articles in the newspapers help to instruct public taste and keep alive curiosity. Art must remain always an important element of Italian life, for it is blended with the national history for more than two thousand years. ANGELICO.

FRANCE.

The Revictualing of the Metropolis—Street Scenes.

Paris (Feb. 16) Correspondence London Echo.

I think I may venture to state that in our eyes Paris never looked so charming as she does now. The siege has opened our sight to the beauties of many things to which we were almost, if not entirely, blind. An hour's walk this fine afternoon in any part of the town would have convinced the most skeptical. "Let us go and have a look at the shops," says neighbor No. 1 to neighbor No. 2, and, like everybody else, away they go, staring and gazing in the windows at objects they never deigned to look at before, unless they were cooked and ready to eat on the table. The general view of the streets of Paris is not so picturesque now as it was last week. Then the roads and the pavements, the squares and the alleys, the curbstones and doorways were dotted and lined with large and small costermongers of every description; everybody out of work and money—men, women and children—had managed to get some provisions at the outposts and were retailing them at a fair profit. Some had old sacks of potatoes, some broken baskets of herrings, some boxes of cheese and butter, others vegetables strewed out on paper or a plank; the regular costermongers were better off—they had their barrows and trucks laden with pork, bacon, fowls, and fish; one or two had turned into small egg merchants, and had got English Cheshire cheese. But the Prefect of Police has just put a stop to nearly all this promiscuous itinerant trading; the thoroughfares in some parts were blocked up, and, now that the famishing town has supplied its first wants, the Prefect thinks it is time to put matters on their old original footing, and warns all these petty dealers that they must confine the scope of their operations to the immediate vicinity of the various markets, as in times gone by, and that the costermongers must not loiter about. But, in spite of this order, there is still a fair sprinkling of pavement commerce in the less frequented thoroughfares. The markets are full to overflowing. I heard an old cook say yesterday that she never saw the Central Market stocked with a finer show, and an old cook ought to be an authority on such a subject. The butchers' shops are getting ruddier and more radiant every day with symmetrically arranged rows of legs of mutton and ribs of beef; their marble slabs are whiter than ever, and their elegant brass scales and weights more dazzlingly brazen. Next to the butcher, in point of substantial interest, comes the *marchand de comestibles*, a dealer in all sorts of good things and delicacies—from truffles to game, hot-house fruits to salmon, asparagus to prawns. At any season of any year you are sure to find his shop-window surrounded by a crowd of persons feasting their eyes and vexing their spirits, but at the present moment he is literally besieged. I passed CHEVET's in the Palais Royal to-day, and the pavement was blocked up with people anxious to get a look at things they have not seen so long. Some lobsters and salmon appeared to come in for most of the public applause; a little rare game made a few eyes twinkle, and some rich pears set all mouths watering. I remarked that many of the cheap restaurants had recommenced business; at present the want of fuel (which is a long time coming in) is the chief obstacle in the way of the eating-house keepers. The next order of shops which attract the public gaze are the butter merchants and cheesemongers. Of butter it may fairly be said we have never seen such quantities in Paris. It is of all colors—dark yellow, light yellow, and whity yellow—and is patted into all sizes and shapes, from the large substantial tub-like form to the small delicate bomb-like roll, according to the part from which it comes. Cheeses are moderately plentiful. The quantity of English Cheshire about is extraordinary, and is selling at a shilling to eighteen pence a pound, which is about half the price of French cheese. I must tell you, however, that the French do not appreciate our Cheshire, and almost shrug their shoulders at Stilton; but we know on good authority that there is no accounting for taste. The green-grocer and fishmonger, who are two gentlemen rolled into one here by some unaccountable destiny, and who does a little in the poultry line at the same time, is passed by almost unheeded, chiefly from the cause that his stock in trade is not yet flourishing; the vegetables are poor and stinted, and the fish dear and doubtful. I must not forget to mention that source of so much innocent *gourmandise* to French ladies and gentlemen, the pastry cook. His shop is once more thronged with both sexes engaged in swallowing airy nothings called cakes and pasties, while ragged boys and girls outside look on undaunted, and, having cracked their little jokes over the newly-gloved dandy within, add insult to injury by impudently asking him for a "spare copper" as he comes out.

An Incident in Faidherbe's Life.

The London *Echo* relates that when Gen. FAIDHERBE, the commander of the French Army of the North, was Governor of the Colony of Senegal, he was greatly harassed by the continual attacks of one of the African chiefs, whom he at last reduced to subjection, and compelled to give hostages for his future tranquillity. The chief, as a proof of his faith, gave up his son and his daughter. The General, touched by this mark of confidence, treated his captives with every attention, and provided for them the best education that the colony afforded; and when, on leaving Senegal, the son was returned to his father, the young Africane accompanied the General as his wife, Mme. FAIDHERBE is both witty and graceful, and quite capable of holding her own in her husband's society.

POPE PIUS IX.

Archbishop Spalding's Appeal for Aid for the Pope.

The circular issued last week by Archbishop SPALDING to the clergy and laity of the Archdiocese of Baltimore appealing for aid for the Pope, is as follows:

The stated annual collection for the Pope will be taken up in all churches of the Archdiocese on Trinity Sunday, June 4. But, meantime, the Pontiff is a prisoner at the mercy of his unscrupulous enemies; and he is robbed in consequence of all his resources for his decent maintenance and for carrying on the necessary business of the Church, of which he is the chief pastor and visible head. Under these and circumstances it behooves all his spiritual children to come promptly and generously to his relief. Hence, in anticipation of the annual collection, which will, however, be taken up at the time fixed, we have thought it our duty to make an additional call on the well-known piety of our faithful people, and to ask them, especially those whom God has blessed with a greater abundance of this world's goods, to come promptly to the succor of their Father, the worthy successor of St. Peter in chains. Those who will wish to aid in this good and holy work of filial piety will please hand in their contributions to their respective pastors, at their early convenience, to be by them forwarded to our chancellor for immediate transmission to the Holy Father. The proceeds of last year's collection, amounting to more than $4,000, has been already received by His Holiness, who has gratefully acknowledged the same, and sent his apostolic blessing to all the contributors and to their families.

If our Catholic ladies, in imitation of the noble example set them by their sisters in Rome, in Belgium, in England, and elsewhere, would firmly resolve to abstain from all luxury, and even from lawful amusements, so long as their Holy Father is in chains; if they would generously devote to his necessities, say one-half of their superfluous jewelry, ornaments and expenses, even the world would applaud them for their heroic sacrifice, and what is far better, they would have the applause of their own consciences, and the abundant blessing of God on themselves, their families, and children, while the Holy Father's urgent wants would be adequately supplied. How, in fact, can Catholic ladies find it in their hearts to dance and amuse themselves, to wear superfluous and expensive clothing, to rival one another in the extravagance and expensiveness of their adornments, while the Common Father of the faithful, and their own beloved Father in Christ, like St. Peter, his predecessor, is in chains, and robbed of the very necessaries of life—of what is essential to his position as Supreme Doctor and Pastor of Christians! How can the children engage in most expensive luxuries while the Father is reduced to the very verge of want and almost starvation, and is wholly at the mercies of his enemies, who are also the enemies of Christ, and of all religion, all truth, and all virtue!

This circular will be read at the High Mass and at the other principal masses, in all the churches of the Archdiocese, on the Sunday after its reception; and the pastors will please call attention to it, and request all who are able and willing to hand in their offerings on or before the following Sunday.

Given from our residence in Baltimore, on the Feast of St. Matthias Apostle, 1871.

MARTIN JOHN SPALDING,
Archbishop of Baltimore.

THOS. LEE, Secretary.

PERSONAL, POLITICAL, AND GENERAL.

The Rhode Island Republican State Convention meets in Providence today.

Detroit is to have some Chinese shoemakers.

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE lives in Paris. He is a colored man, and it is in Kentucky.

A family of the highest respectability, in Springfield, Mass., has been suddenly broken up by the discovery of the faithlessness of the wife.

Gen. EDWARD MITCHELL, the astronomer, formerly of the United States Coast Survey, died at the residence of his brother, in Chicago, on Wednesday last.

An old man in the poor-house at Middletown, Conn., sadly tells visitors that he is the last of a family of thirty brothers and sisters, all children of one mother.

New-Castle, the only town in New-Hampshire which elects its town officers before the day of the regular election for State officers, was carried by the Republicans on Tuesday.

The Ohio Democracy announce that they intend to make a vigorous canvass this Fall. They wish to have something to say about the Democratic nomination for the Presidency.

Hon. ARTHUR BINGHAM, late State Treasurer of Alabama, has bought the Montgomery *Journal*, and will take entire management of the paper, which is the leading Republican journal of the State.

Ex-Gov. CHAMBERLAIN has declined the Presidency of the Maine State College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, and has under consideration an offer to take charge of a literary institution in the West at a salary of $5,000.

The Philadelphia *Age* expresses its great admiration for Gen. MEADE, but denies that it ever thought, spoke or wrote of him as a Democratic candidate for the Presidency, or any other civil office.

A young lawyer in St. Louis, who has annoyed the daughters of many wealthy citizens by writing them passionate love-letters, although personally unacquainted with them, has been arrested on a charge of trespass.

Another outrage is reported from Harvard College, there having been, it is said, another explosion in one of the boarding-houses on Monday night, causing considerable consternation among the students and the citizens. The room where the explosion took place was badly shattered, but no one was injured.

The Conservative members of the Virginia Legislature will meet in caucus to-night, to nominate a candidate for the United States Senate. The most prominent names are Hon. JOHN W. JOHNSTON, the present incumbent, and Col. PENDLETON, State Senator from the Botetourt District.

The Annual Appropriation bill reported in the Pennsylvania House of Representatives appropriates the sum of $3,534,597 for the expenses of the State Government for the year. The amount for charitable and correctional institutions is $612,745, of which Philadelphia gets $189,795.

Col. WILLIAM M. FERRY, the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Fourth District of Michigan, is a brother of United States Senator FERRY, and, it is predicted, will make a strong run. He is nominated to fill the vacancy in the House caused by the transfer of Hon. THOMAS W. FERRY to the Senate.

A brakeman on an Ohio railroad, who, while in the discharge of his duties on the top of a freight car, was caught under the chin by a telegraph wire that passed across the track, and thrown beneath the cars, sustaining thereby the loss of a leg, brought suit for damages against the telegraph company and has recovered $9,000.

Hon. WILLIAM S. WILLIAMS, a Republican member of the Ohio House of Representatives, died on Monday. His death leaves the House divided as follows: Republicans, 56; Democrats, 55; vacancy, 1. It requires, under the State Constitution, fifty-seven votes to pass a bill through the House.

Commencing with next year, there are to be but two terms at Dartmouth College, each to be twenty weeks in length, with a short recess near the middle of each. Commencement is to be on the last Thursday in June. Rev. Dr. BARSTOW, who has been a member of the Board of Trustees for thirty-seven years, has tendered his resignation.

The Board of Aldermen of Boston has been formally notified of Mr. GEORGE TICKNOR's bequest of his valuable books and manuscripts in the Spanish and Portuguese languages, to the public library, with $4,000 to keep them in order. If the city does not accept the bequest upon the terms specified within one year the books are to go to Harvard College.

Gen. BEAUREGARD's only son has gone to the West, and the Mobile *Register* compliments him highly for it, saying that he realizes that there are no longer such opportunities for getting on in New-Orleans, his native city, as there formerly were, and that he proposes to establish himself in Kansas City, Mo., and, unaided, make his own way in the world.

A bill for the regulation, inspection and safety of buildings in Boston, remarkable for its minuteness of detail and comprehensive character, is before the Massachusetts Legislature. Its design is to prevent as far as may be the occurrence of accidents by fire from imperfections of structure, and to preserve life and property from the consequences of incaution and carelessness in building.

The people of Barry County, Michigan, are greatly excited by the arrest of a homeopathic physician and two dentists on the charge of robbing a grave of the body of a young woman, a member of a highly-respected family, for the purpose of dissecting it. The offense was committed nearly a year ago, but has just been brought to light.

A resident of Salem, Mass., is very angry with some young jovial friends of his who, the other day, for the sake of the joke, caused him to be annoyed by a long procession of callers, including two expressmen, a man with a load of wood, another with furniture, a third with a bundle of hay, a colored barber, a grocer, with a can of oil, and finally a hearse and two carriages to attend his funeral.

A telegram from San Francisco to the Sacramento *Union* mentions the report that several hundred emigrants had been secured in this City and shipped by steamer for Magdalena Bay, and adds: "If such is the case there will be likely to be some lynching, if any of the Company's men fall into the hands of the colonists after their arrival at the Lower California paradise."

A telegram from Washington says that a special order from the War Department directs that as Col. JOSHUA J. REYNOLDS, of the Third Cavalry, who commands the Department of Texas, and recently was elected to the seat in the United States Senate claimed by Mr. HAMILTON, has completed the business for which he was ordered to Washington, he will return without delay to the head-quarters of his Department.

A Milwaukee man, crazy with drink, reeled into the house while the funeral services over the dead body of his child were being performed, on Saturday last, drove the mourners from the room, and seizing the candles burning at the coffin threw them into the stove. Then he dragged the body out of the coffin, and catching it by the feet, was upon the point of hurling it through the window, when neighbors hurried in and overpowered him.

The Salem (Mass.) *Gazette* reports that the parents and other friends of a young man named WILLIAM CHRISHOLM, Jr., in that city, are much alarmed concerning him. It says he has recently been in correspondence with a party of New-York advertisers, who have obtained from him money at various times, and lately advised him to "scrape together all the money he could and come to New-York, where there was plenty of money to be had." He accordingly left his home last Wednesday afternoon, taking with him his whole deposit in the savings bank, the accumulation of honest labor, amounting to about $100.

NAVAL NEWS.

Departure of the Frigate California To-day for San Francisco—Full List of Her Officers—Future Cruising Ground of the New Flag-Ship.

The frigate *California*, second rate, twenty-three guns, Capt. JOHN B. CLITZ, sails today for San Francisco, from her anchorage off the Battery. All the needed repairs suggested by her trial trip have been thoroughly completed, full supplies of provisions for four months have been stowed away; coal-bunkers have been refilled, and nothing but a heavy easterly storm will prevent the splendid ship from entering upon one of the longest cruises, under sail, taken by any of our men-of-war for many years. The ship is in splendid order, the crew is well drilled, and the officers thoroughly proficient, and it needs but favoring gales to send her into the Golden Gate in 100 days hence, as the model of the vessel is as handsome as the finest clipper. Yet the passage is likely to be more tedious than that of any man-of-war which has gone to the Pacific in years, since the *California* is to make the passage direct, without touching at a single port, unless a very protracted voyage should compel the Captain to call in for the purpose of filling up the bread-lockers, and replenishing stores. The cruise, which will be made under sail alone, except in crossing the doldrums, and in passing through the Straits of Magellan, when steam will be used, will be of great service in drilling and perfecting the officers and crew in their profession. The fine frigate will thus be able to compete with all comers in the Bay of San Francisco in any exercise pertaining to a man-of-war. It is not likely that the ship will ever return to the Eastern coast of the continent. Her cruising ground hereafter will be in the broad Pacific, and may she fly her pennant there for many years.

The following is a correct list of the officers of the *California*: Capt. J. M. B. Clitz, Commanding; Lieut.-Commander John McFarland, Executive Officer; Lieut.-Commander E. M. Shepard, Navigator; Lieutenant-Commanders, J. H. Sands, P. F. Harrington; Lieutenants, E. T. Strong, J. C. Morong, R. B. Peck; Master, Samuel Ames; Ensigns, H. O. Handy, E. J. Arthur, D. D. V. Stewart, H. A. Blanchard, William A. Haddan, William F. Low; First Lieutenant Marines, H. J. Bishop, Commanding Marine Guard; Pay-master, J. A. Smith; Assistant Pay-master, J. C. Burnett; Surgeon, J. S. Kitchen; Passed Assistant Surgeon, G. S. Culbreth; Assistant Surgeon, J. W. Ross; Chief Engineer, George J. Barry; First Assistant, George E. Tower; Second Assistants, L. T. Safford, J. A. Tobin, A. T. Dixon; Boatswain, H. E. Barnes; Acting Gunner, C. Moran; Carpenter, L. Hanscom; Captain's Clerk, T. H. Caswell; Pay-master's Clerk, W. H. Drury.

The *California* is to become the flag-ship of the Pacific Squadron, of which Rear-Admiral JOHN WINSLOW is now commander. The head-quarters of the squadron is San Francisco, and the cruising ground extends the entire length of the west coasts of the North and South American Continents, and to the Sandwich and Midway Islands in the Pacific. The cruise of the ship will cover a period of three years, when she will undergo the usual repairs at the Mare Island Navy-yard and again resume her duties. All mails for the ship should be sent to San Francisco, where she is expected to arrive in the month of July.

GREEN-WOOD CEMETERY.

Annual Meeting of Lot-Owners—Report and Financial Exhibit—Deepening and Draining the Lakes.

The annual meeting of the lot-owners of Green-Wood Cemetery was held yesterday afternoon at the office of the association, No. 30 Broadway. In the absence of the President, Mr. J. W. C. LEVERIDGE occupied the chair, and after calling the meeting to order the Secretary read the following report of the trustees regarding the receipts and expenditures of the last year:

RECEIPTS.

Cemetery lots	$129,487 67
Interments in public lots	17,025 00
Interments in receiving-tomb	9,828 50
Opening graves and vaults	31,208 95
Interest	35,497 35
Total	$223,057 47
Labor	11,266 78
Trust fund for care of lots	2,750 00
One of the thirty vaults sold	1,000 00
Fees for transfers of lots by lot-owners	260 00
Guide-maps sold	412 40
Hand-books sold	176 50
Photographic views sold	11 00
Deposit in Union Trust Company returned	20,000 00
Total	$258,934 15
Cash on hand, 31st December, 1869	5,622 30
Total	$264,556 45

EXPENDITURES.

Labor	$118,554 50
Improvements	42,422 08
Contingent account	20,906 19
Total	$181,882 77
Real estate	255 93
Graves vacated in public lots	1,510 50
Amount refunded for removals from receiving-tombs	4,334 50
Bonds of the City of Brooklyn	50,000 00
Accrued interest on City of Brooklyn	1,351 03
Guide-maps	272 00
Lots reconveyed to the cemetery	2,140 00
Deposit in the Union Trust Company	20,000 00
Repairs on lots held in trust	37 20
Total	$261,793 13
Cash on hand Dec. 31, 1870	2,763 32
Total	$264,556 45

ASSETS OR PERMANENT IMPROVEMENT FUND.

United States Government registered stock	$490,000 00
Present market value above par	55,500 00
Total	$545,500 00
Bonds of the City of Brooklyn, 7 per cent	50,000 00
Lots sold not yet paid for	38,200 00
Book account about	600 00
Due for labor	7,500 00
Thirty vaults, balance unsold	12,600 00
Disbursement fund, in hands of Superintendent of Interments	500 00
Hand-books unsold	275 00
Interest on United States Government stock due 1st January, 1871, including premium since realized for sale of gold	10,773 75
Land owned outside of cemetery not required for cemetery purposes	30,000 00
Cash on hand	2,763 32
Total	$698,712 07

STATISTICS.

Lots sold in 1870	572
Previously sold	19,163
Total lots sold	19,735
Interments in 1870	5,972
Previously interred	143,092
Total interments	149,064

Improvement had been made in the walks of the cemetery by laying the Scrimshaw pavement on eight miles of paths during the year, making a total of fifteen and one-quarter miles of walks so paved. The President states that much inconvenience had been experienced by strangers in finding their way about the cemetery, and for their guidance cast iron arrows had been placed in conspicuous positions all over the ground pointing toward the entrance. The lakes having become offensive by reason of the accumulated debris and decayed foliage, they had been cleaned and deepened and pipes laid for their drainage and the introduction of fresh, pure water from the Brooklyn City Works. The report was unanimously adopted, and after congratulating the officers on the satisfactory state of the cemetery the meeting adjourned.

Catching a "Shyster"—Trepidation of the Pettifoggers.

At the opening of the Court of General Sessions, yesterday morning, Assistant District-Attorney FELLOWS requested that two prisoners, named GEORGE TINKHAM and JOHN ARNSON, accused of grand larceny, be placed at the bar, inasmuch as they proposed to make a statement that the Court might please to have repeated at once to the Grand Jury, then in session. He said that he felt called upon to make that motion, under the impression that the revelations of the accused might lead to the prosecution of such disreputable lawyers, as were alluded to in his Honor's charge to the Grand Jury on Monday.

The two prisoners were immediately questioned by Judge BEDFORD, and related that some fourteen days ago, while they were under arrest, a lawyer calling himself "E. J. ANDERSON," under promise of conducting their defense through their trial, induced them to sign an order upon the Captain of their vessel for their wages, which amounted to between $20 and $25 each. Since that time ANDERSON had not been seen by them nor taken any steps in their behalf.

Judge BEDFORD, with animation and emphasis, said: "I deem it my duty to the profession and to the public, to send these prisoners at once before the Grand Jury, who are at present sitting in the next room, that if they deem this statement sufficient a bill may promptly be found, and the proper steps be taken to punish such persons who degrade and disgrace the profession." (To the prisoners.) "You will go at once with the officers before the Grand Jury. Tell them the exact circumstances that you have related here."

Such a sensation has not occurred in this Court in a long time. The alternate flushing and paling of the countenances of certain "limbs of the law" present, indicated anything but a comfortable feeling during the delivery of Judge BEDFORD's remarks.

A rumor prevailed in the Court-room that those pettifoggers have been missing since Monday, and that they "have left their country for their country's good."

AN UNEXPLAINED MYSTERY.

The Clark Malpractice Case—Statement of Mrs. Dr. Miller.

No further steps were taken yesterday by Coroner KEENAN, in the case of Mrs. AGNES M. CLARK, whose death is supposed to have been caused by her own malpractice. Deputy Coroner WOOSTER BEACH intends visiting the premises, No. 133 Clinton-place, in order to make a search of the effects of the deceased, in the hope of obtaining evidence to explain what is now wrapped in mystery.

Mrs. Dr. MARGARET A. MILLER, under whose care Mrs. CLARK expired, was visited yesterday by a TIMES reporter, and made the following statement:

On Monday evening, the 27th of February, Mrs. CLARK called at the hotel to see me. When I entered the room I found the lady standing and leaning against a bureau, apparently very weak and faint. As I saw she was quite unwell I invited her to sit down, but she declined as she was in pain. I assisted her to a lounge, when she fainted and I carried her to a bedroom. Finding her under-clothing saturated with blood, I called one of the hotel boys to procure some lime, to produce perspiration, as she was very cold. The patient had, in the meantime, revived, and I took from her dress pocket a $5 bill, asking the errand-boy to pay for the carriage she had come to the hotel in, which was the first intimation I had of the manner of her arrival. As Mrs. CLARK was evidently in a very bad condition I determined to send for medical assistance, so sent a messenger for Dr. HADDEN, of Jersey City, my preceptor, who was away from home, so could not come. I would have sent for Dr. CUMMINGS, of the Eclectic College, No. 143 East Twenty-sixth-street, where I graduated, as he makes a specialty of such cases, but I knew I could not reach him that night, so sent the next day, Mrs. CLARK, of course, remaining under my care, for I could not send her away in such a state. When Dr. CUMMINGS arrived the next day he said it was a very serious case, and implored the deceased to tell him how it all happened. She promised to tell him, but neglected to do so, beyond saying that she had done it herself. Both Dr. CUMMINGS and myself tried to ascertain who she was, but we were unsuccessful. On Sunday last Mrs. CLARK was very low, and she asked me to write to her sister, and she dictated a letter, but fainted before it could be addressed. Subsequently I ascertained that this sister was a Mrs. WM. H. CHRISTIE, residing at No. 137 West Eleventh-street, and I sent the letter to her. She did not come, however, and when Mrs. CLARK died I wrote again, when Mrs. CHRISTIE came with her husband, who keeps an oyster-boat at the foot of Christopher-street. Dr. CUMMINGS had then informed me that the deceased told him that she had resorted to electric baths, drugs and instruments to produce an abortion. The doctor had acted all through with me as consulting physician, and aided me in every way possible. When I drew up the certificate I wrote the cause of death as peritonitis, resulting from an abortion self-inflicted. Mr. CHRISTIE remarked that it was a very harsh word to use, and suggested that we use a milder phrase for the sake of the family, so I inserted the word "miscarriage" instead. Dr. CUMMINGS also signed the certification, as consulting physician. The undertaker brought me back the certificate, saying that the Health Board had refused a burial permit, as the cause of death was not definitely set down. I then drew up a second certificate, stating that death had resulted from metritis peritonitis, caused by some means unknown. This was also done at the earnest request of Mr. CHRISTIE. The undertaker promised to take the certificate to Prof. CUMMINGS for his signature, but he omitted to so, so the certificate sent to the Coroner had only my signature. When Dr. WOOSTER BEACH, the Deputy Coroner, came here, he saw both Mr. and Mrs. CHRISTIE, when the latter admitted to him that he had suggested to deceased that she resort to abortion. I understand that Mrs. CLARK has been separated from her husband for four or five years. Mrs. CHRISTIE took possession of a key to the room occupied by deceased at No. 133 Clinton-place, and was told by Mrs. CLARK that she had left some bloody under-clothing there.

Mrs. MILLER also stated that she did not believe that Mrs. CLARK was a seamstress, as her fingers bore no marks of a needle. The former's husband is the owner of the Dey-street Hotel, which explains the reason of her keeping an office there.

POLICE TRIALS.

A Sergeant Charged With Intoxication—Patrolmen Accused of Perjury—Another Suspected of Theft.

Commissioner MANIERRE, yesterday, heard the complaints against policemen, the calendar comprising thirty-nine cases, some of which were of a serious character. One of the most important was that of JAMES W. RICHARDS, of the Thirtieth Precinct, who, being charged with appearing in the Station-house at 3 P. M. of the 2d inst. in a state of intoxication, produced Patrolmen SCHWARTZ and DAY, who testified that they saw him about that time in Court, and could not say that he was drunk. But Sergt. WOODWARD testified that DAY assisted RICHARDS to his feet while in the Court, and Commissioner MANIERRE directed charges to be made against both DAY and SCHWARTZ for perjury, and made some severe remarks upon the habit of policemen to deny the truth under oath in order to screen themselves or comrades. The case of RICHARDS was referred to the Board for his dismissal from the force.

Patrolman JOHN W. MURRAY, of the Sixteenth Precinct, was called to answer a serious charge. It being alleged that, having arrested one REILLEY, for larceny from the person in stealing a one-dollar bill from WM. DAY, of No. 230 West Nineteenth-street, he was given the bill to take to Court, but failed to produce it there, saying he had lost it. He insisted that this was the truth, saying that he put the bill inside his gloves, and, while going to Court, the prisoner broke away from him, and in struggling with the prisoner he lost both the bill and the glove. The case was referred to the Board.

Patrolman CHAS. W. CHITTENDEN, of the Eighth Precinct, was charged with neglect of duty in refusing to arrest a man who had pointed a pistol at JEFFERSON SAUNDERS, a colored man, and threatened to shoot him. In his defense CHITTENDEN said that he did not see the offense committed, and as there were no marks of violence upon SAUNDERS, he did not think he would be justified in making an arrest. The complaint was dismissed.

Patrolman PATRICK POWERS, of the Third Precinct, was charged by Roundsman NICHOLSON, alias De Forrest, with standing in conversation with two females at 3 o'clock A. M. of the 3d inst., when he was on patrol duty. Commissioner MANIERRE wished to know if Miss MAGGIE FITCH, who has played such havoc with the Third Precinct men, was one of these ladies, but NICHOLSON alias De Forrest did not see their faces, and could not give the desired information. The accused said that all his conversation with the women was to direct them to the ferry in answer to their inquiry. The case was referred to the Board.

Sergt. CONNOLLY of the Twenty-first Precinct, was charged with gross intoxication and improper conduct on the 9th of February by BERNARD KIERNAN. The affair occurred on the day of the procession in honor of the Fenian exiles. It was CONNOLLY's desk duty that afternoon but he got Sergt. TYNAN to take the desk at 1:20 P. M., when he had an hour for dinner, but said he would go and see the procession instead of going to dinner. It was alleged by the complainant and a large number of witnesses he called in his behalf, that he was in several saloons drinking freely with different parties during the afternoon, and most of these men swore positively that CONNOLLY was very drunk and was staggering through the streets. Among the places visited was GORMLEY's, at No. 419 Third-avenue, where an affray occurred, during which CONNOLLY was severely beaten, as he alleged, by KIERNAN and others, several of whom were subsequently arrested, but were afterward discharged by Justice BIXBY. The affray and the charge of intoxication both seemed to be the out-cropping of the bitter political feeling in the Twenty-first Ward, between the Democratic factions. The accused made a somewhat incoherent statement in his own defense, saying he had gone to see the procession, had met GORMLEY at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, and gone with him to his saloon in Third-avenue, where he was attacked first by KIERNAN, and afterward by several others. He denied that he was intoxicated, and declared that all statements to that effect were gross falsehoods. He produced several witnesses who saw him immediately after the affray, all of whom swore he was perfectly sober, and Capt. CLINCHY, who was called by the complainant, testified to the same effect. Mr. MANIERRE remarked that the Sergeant would have saved himself and the Commissioners much trouble if he had not disobeyed orders in leaving the Station-house, and then referred the case to the Board.

PREPARING FOR DEATH.

The Murderer Thomas—His Execution To-morrow—His Condition and Demeanor

To-morrow morning between the hours of 9 and 11 o'clock, JOHN THOMAS, the Haytian negro who murdered WALTER JOHNSON, a colored man, in Broome-street, on the 1st of October last, will be executed in the Tombs prison yard, in expiation of his crime.

Since the announcement was made to the condemned that Gov. HOFFMAN had decided not to interfere with the sentence of death pronounced against him, THOMAS has greatly altered in his demeanor, and as was published in the TIMES a few days ago, he has declined to receive transient visitors as had been his wont before. Though cool and collected in his manner, the prisoner manifests a degree of anxiety regarding his spiritual welfare, and welcomes the presence of Father DURANQUET with evident pleasure. The venerable priest who has attended so many men condemned to die on the gallows has labored assiduously and with apparent success to prepare the latest victim to the outraged law for the dread fate that awaits him, and he has been assisted in his labors by the Sisters of Mercy, who attend the prisoner in the Tombs. Mass was celebrated in the prison chapel yesterday morning, and the ceremony will be repeated this and to-morrow morning.

THOMAS is frequently visited by his wife and daughter, who maintain their composure whenever near the condemned, though the unhappy wife invariably betrays her emotion on leaving him. The final interview between the prisoner and his family will take place this afternoon, and THOMAS will then make his final preparations for meeting an ignominious death on the gallows. For several days past THOMAS has been visited by Mr. GOODLET, his counsel, and by Mrs. GOODLET, who has aided the family in many ways, thereby earning the heartfelt thanks of the prisoner.

Today, at 9 o'clock, the carpenters will enter the prison gate with a load of lumber, and at once proceed to erect the gallows on which THOMAS is to suffer. The gallows frame is the same one used in the execution of Barney Friery, Frank Ferris, George Wagner, Jimmy O'Brien, Jack Reynolds, and John Real. No visitors will be admitted to the Tombs Prison today, as is customary on such occasions. Justice HOGAN has requested the Police of the down-town wards not to bring their prisoners to Court during the time which will be occupied by the execution, as their passage through the yard is unsuited for the occasion.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Case on.

Part II.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Case on.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Court opens at 10 A. M.

Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos.
68—Clute vs. Boardman.
69—Brunddorf et al. vs. Southart.
70—Bruce vs. La Farge et al.
71—Duncan vs. Butterfield et al.
72—Coggill et al. vs. McAloney, et al.
73—Howell vs. Townsend et al.
74—Crawford vs. Townsend, et al.
76—Pendergast vs. Bart.
77—Union Paper Collar Co. vs. Meek et al.
78—Reynolds vs. Townsend.

Nos.
79—Ayres et al. vs. Townsend.
80—Maas et al. vs. Meyers.
81—Hollerer vs. Rufner.
82—Berozheimer et al. vs. Cogswell & Co.
83—Roberts vs. Rhinelander et al.
84—Clark vs. N. J. Steam Navigation Co.
85—Hill et al. vs. Poppenhausen.
86—Foster et al. vs. Townsend Manf'g Co.
87—Curry vs. Love.
89—McDonald vs. Jones.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.
25—Denison vs. Chambers.
68—Carter vs. Goodridge.
70—Kinsman vs. Kinsman et al.
71—Curtin vs. Crowley et al.

Nos.
77—Bostwick vs. Worden.
85—Dey vs. Dey.
109—Kircher vs. Schmid et al.
155—Beismar vs. Freer.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Loew, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M. Set Down Causes.

Nos.
501—Foot. vs. Ætna Life Ins. Co., of Hartford.
604—Van Deventer vs. King.
677—Merwin vs. Wetzell.
636—Traphagen vs. Brueninghausen.
646—Bassett vs. Dorsett.
345—Hoover vs. Beekman Fire Ins. Co.
347—Hoover vs. Croton Fire Ins. Co.

Nos.
437—Ernst vs. Herder.
249—Powers vs. Hudson River R. R. Co.
594—Nash vs. Swan.
616—LeClerc vs. Camberling.
100—Hermes vs. Blanck.
126—Waring vs. Shultz.
557—Kirchoff vs. Blumenthal.
627—Cornell vs. Lowerre.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Gross, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
4830—Gardner vs. Welsh.
4875—Brotherton vs. 3d-av. Railroad Co.
5144—Squier vs. Johnson.
5135—Hunt vs. Easton.
5190—O'Neill vs. Allwood.
5260—Terhune vs. Knapp.
5276—Bough vs. Campbell.
5298—Dryer vs. Lockwood.

5299—Claflin vs. Toothacher.
5302—Reis vs. The H. R. R. R. Co.
5305—Murphy vs. Bucking.
5306—Roth vs. Quinn.
5307—Merrill vs. Eaton.
5308—O'Connor vs. Brown.
5309—Fenton vs. Green.
5311—Watson vs. Sanford.

Part II.—Held by Curtis, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.
4961—Harris vs. Bernham.
5451—Same vs. Same.
5020—Smith vs. Vincke.
4873—Fischer vs. Zerbeh.
4986—Taylor vs. Van Horsh.
5161—Fleetwood vs. Central Park N. & E. R. R. B. Co.
5290—Davis vs. Gillies.
5294—Spelman vs. Wherlan.
5206—Giles vs. Kent.
5214—Bell vs. O'Neill.
5226—Meyers vs. Boyden.
5303—Fenton vs. Greene.
5304—Same vs. Same.
5271—Ballings vs. Michaels.
5321—Zehden vs. Michaels.

Nos.
5384—O'Brien vs. Sterthoff.
5309—Krog vs. George.
5310—Raynor vs. Valentine.
5312—Mercy vs. Grossmayer.
5313—Price vs. Moulton.
5314—Stauf vs. Neschke.
5319—Brett vs. Ackley.
5323—Fine vs. Hoffmer.
5240—Schipeler vs. Pakulepi.
5324—Prentiss vs. Wurseh.
5325—Varlet vs. Broadway & 7th-av. R. R. Co.
5326—Crawford vs. Kelly.
5328—Hart vs. Nye.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Bedford, J.

Nos.
1—The People vs. Richard Flemming and Frank Connolly; burglary and larceny.
2—The People vs. Joseph Schneider; burglary.
3—The People vs. Thomas Schmidt; burglary.
4—The People vs. John Murray; burglary.
5—The People vs. Patrick Ryan, James Ryan and John Flynn; burglary.
6—The People vs. Benjamin H. Trask, Jr., and Louis Beers; false pretenses.

Nos.
7—The People vs. Arthur Waltmann; grand larceny.
8—The People vs. William Gruber; grand larceny.
9—The People vs. William McCarthy; grand larceny.
10—The People vs. John Arnson and George Tinkham; grand larceny.
11—The People vs. Ida Ray; grand larceny.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 8.

By Judge Ingraham.

Crofut vs. Crofut; divorce granted.
Ruck vs. Levy et al.; findings settled.
Dickel vs. Newton; judgment for plaintiff.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MARCH 8.

By Judge Cardozo.

Butterfield vs. Kirkland; exceptions overruled and report confirmed.
Todd vs. Carhart; report confirmed.
Howard vs. Seelig; motion granted, on payment of $10 costs, and stipulating to refer if plaintiff so elect, and to proceed on two days' notice; judgment to stand as security.
Whitehead vs. Kennedy; motion denied.
Blum, Jr., vs. Hartzbein; Riffiard vs. Hartzbein; bill taxed.
In the matter of the petition of John L. Founnelli; motion granted and reference ordered.
Scully vs. Scully; memorandum for Court.
Searing vs. Duffy; order granted.
Kneeland vs. Hayward, et al.; motion denied.
West Side Bank vs. James E. Rugsley; motion denied, with $10 costs.
In the matter of the petition of Mary Amelia Durand et al.; order granted.
Cummins vs. Osborn et al.; memorandum for counsel.
Brown vs. Demell; motion denied.
Townsend et al. vs Chicago and Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Companies; application denied.
Ogden vs. Wood; examination adjourned to first Monday of May, at 10 A. M.
Fowler vs. Wood; same decision.
Reeves vs. Hull; motion granted.
Pomeroy vs. Carpenter et al.; motion granted.
The New-York Oil Company vs. The Florida Railroad Company; motion denied.
Davidson vs. Robbins; memoranda for counsel.
Kellogg vs. Kellogg et al.; order granted.
Davidson vs. Davidson; order granted.
Matter of the application of Roxana Barrett et al.; memoranda for counsel.
Hollister vs. Cloir; motion granted.
In the matter of the petition of John F. Gallagher et al.; motion granted.
Rochester vs. The Sullivan and Erie Coal and Railroad Companies; order granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 8.

By Judge Jones.

J. Joseph Sylvester vs. John K. Bailey; Joseph R. Stuyvesant vs. Joseph G. Browning; William W. Hewitt vs. Edward A. Vanderhoff; Charles H. Farrell vs. John Fox; Duncan McCall vs. The Sun Mutual Company; orders granted.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM—MARCH 8.

By Chief-Justice Daly and Judges Larremore and Joseph F. Daly.

Klobs vs. Bartlett; judgment affirmed.
Michael Borner vs. Richard Brown; judgment reversed.
Excelsior Life Insurance Company vs. Cornelius H. Boelen; judgment affirmed.
Rozel J. Peckert vs. Michael J. Shanley; judgment affirmed.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 8.

By Judge Joseph F. Daly.

Nott vs. Chamber; injunction continued, in the matter of the National State Bank of New-York vs. Crosby, assignee; order for a citation.

MARINE COURT—PART I.—MARCH 8.

By Judge Gross.

Murphy vs. Hilton; judgment for defendant for costs.
Lathrop vs. Van Tine; complaint dismissed with costs.
Stokenn vs. Boehm; judgment for plaintiff $465 75 with costs and $25 allowance.
Cartland vs. Walsh; judgment for plaintiff $388 58 with costs and $25 allowance.
Koldredge vs. Hall; judgment for plaintiff $149 56 with costs and $25 allowance.
Walker vs. Olry & Barton; judgment against Olry for $51 and against Barton for $55.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 100.—*L. F. Giness vs. Wm. L. Campbell.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the District of Louisiana, the District Judge presiding.—This was an action on a promissory note executed at New-Orleans in April, 1861, payable two years after in the same city to the order of the plaintiff in error, who was the indorser. The consideration of the note was the price of slaves sold to the maker, a brother of the indorser. The note was not presented at the place of payment at maturity, Campbell, the holder, then being a resident of the Parish of St. Helena, and cut off from access to New-Orleans by reason of the existence of the war. Judgment was for the holder and the case was brought here, the plaintiff in error contending, first, that the want of presentment and notice of the note, protest and notice of protest is inexcusable, inasmuch as Campbell had only to come forward and acknowledge his allegiance to the Government by its invitation after the capture of New-Orleans, and was safe in doing so; second, the statute of prescription in Louisiana barred his right of action on the note, the parties being all residents of that State, and Campbell a secessionist, and not entitled to the benefit of the act of June, 1864, which was passed for the protection of Northern creditors in respect of their debts and debtors within the rebel lines. It is argued in the third place that the consideration of the note has failed in consequence of the abolition of slavery, and that under the Constitution of Louisiana the action could not be sustained in the State Courts. The defendant in error is charged with first having ascertained that the District Judge held views favorable to his case, and with then having taken up his residence in Mississippi, so as to enable him to bring his action in the Federal Courts for Louisiana. The defendant in error maintains that he was prevented by actual military force from presenting the note at maturity, and that his failure to cause the protest of the note, &c., is excused. On the same ground he insists that the statute of prescription does not bar his action. On the question as to the consideration of the note, it is said that it was legal at the time, and illegality cannot, by any *ex post facto* legislation or decision, be impressed upon it. The abolition of slavery, or of the principle of the law of slavery, will not affect contracts for slaves made before the date of abolition. A late case in Great Britain is cited. (Santos vs. Seledge, 8 C. B. Ref. U. S., 862.) An Englishman who purchased slaves in Brazil was compelled to pay the price by the Courts of England. Louisiana could not impair the obligations of this contract, made in 1861, directly; nor, consequently, by legislation or decision. Slavery was in a lawful, though exorbitant and transitory state, in 1861. If the parties had apprehended interference from legislation or law, they would have provided for it by specific warranties meeting the exact case. Even a general and ordinary warranty does not apply to acts *ex post facto* of the sovereign power. The warranty applies only to pre-existing facts and liabilities. The cases in the English Courts and in the Courts of the United States show that slaves are legally in the States where slavery was recognized; and that the Courts of the United States will enforce contracts made for the sale of slaves in States where slavery exists by law, and the Courts of Great Britain will grant redress for loss to such property under similar conditions. The rights of the party here must be decided by the law of 1861, and not the law of 1868. The law of the place of making the contract at the time it was made enters into and forms a part of the contract, and an injurious alteration of those laws impairs its obligation.

No. 101.—*William White vs. John Hart and W. D. Davis.*—Error to the Supreme Court of Georgia.—This was also an action on a promissory note dated February, 1859, the consideration of which was slave property. The defendants below pleaded to the jurisdiction of the Court, on the ground that the institution of slavery did not exist in Georgia, and the Court was prohibited to exercise jurisdiction The plea was sustained, and the judgment was for the defendants. The holder of the note brings the case here, and a special and elaborate brief is made on the right to enforce by suit notes given on the sale of slaves prior to emancipation, by P. Phillips, for the plaintiff in error. The defendants in error do not appear here.

No. 103.—*The United States vs. The Steamer Montello.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the District of Wisconsin.—This was a libel to recover a penalty claimed to have been forfeited to the United States by the owners of the *Montello* for not having procured license and inspection under the provisions of the act of July, 1838, and August, 1852, while engaged as a carrier on Fox River. The claimants filed exceptions to the libel that the Court had no jurisdiction of the matter stated, in that they were not matters of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, as the steamer *Montello* was employed and used wholly on the inland waters of the State of Wisconsin, and none other at the time of seizure, or at any other time, and was not engaged in the coasting trade or foreign commerce, or in any trade or commerce between different States of the United States. The exceptions being argued, the Court dismissed the information and directed a warrant of restitution to issue, whereupon an appeal was taken to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Wisconsin, where the decree was affirmed. The case was then brought here, and is submitted upon a statement of facts without argument upon the question of law, the case being similar in all respects to that of David Ball against the United States, previously heard at this term.

Attorney-General Akerman for the United States, the appellant not appearing.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MARCH 7

Before Judge Cardozo.

MILITARY LAW—IMPRISONMENT FOR FINES.

Benjamin H. Yard vs. Eugene S. Eunson, Louis Leubascher and William G. Ward.—This is a motion to discharge an order of arrest issued against the defendants at the suit of plaintiff, and growing out of the following circumstances: The plaintiff was claimed as an enlisted member of Company C, of the Seventy-first Regiment, and as such had failed to attend drill and other duties. For such neglect he had been Court-martialed, the defendants composing the members of the Court, and certain fines imposed, for which a warrant was issued to a Marshal, under which warrant he was arrested and imprisoned for ninety-six hours. On a motion to vacate such order of arrest, this plaintiff set forth that he was not a member of the regiment, he having been induced to sign the company-roll by misrepresentations. Judge Jones, of the Superior Court, set aside the order of arrest, and therefore the plaintiff brought a suit against the defendants, as members of the Court-martial, for false imprisonment. In this action an order of arrest was issued against the defendants, to set aside which the present motion is made. The ground taken by counsel on both sides is substantially that urged before Judge Jones on the previous hearing. It was contended, in opposition to the motion, that the warrant under which the plaintiff was arrested was wholly void. The Court-martial, his counsel said, had convicted, fined and arrested Mr. Yard for acts done before the act of March, 1870, which imposed fines for such neglect, and which contained no provision to punish for neglect of duty previous to the passage of such act; and, moreover, that he was sentenced for neglect of battalion drill, whereas the law enforced fines only for neglect to attend regimental parade. He also called attention to the arbitrary character of the act, which provides that the delinquent shall be subjected to imprisonment without bail.

On behalf of the motion it was claimed that the record showed at least one omission by plaintiff to attend regimental parade, which brought the case within the statute; and, that even if an error existed in the findings of the Court-martial, yet the defendants would be protected against responsibility for acts done under authority of such finding.

ALLEGED FALSE PRETENCES.

Simon Mack vs. Herman Pruger, et al.—There are six orders of arrest against these defendants, by as many different parties, merchants of this City, who charge them with obtaining goods in this City by fraudulently misrepresenting their solvency. Judge BARNARD denied the motion to vacate the order of arrest in one case, and the present motion is made in five others. The facts have already appeared in the TIMES. Decision reserved.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—MARCH 8.

Before Judge Curtis and a Jury.

ADMONITORY DAMAGES FOR KICKING A WOMAN.

Johanna Cruels vs. Nicholas Kruser and Balthazar Kruser.—This case, the facts of which on the part of plaintiff have been already published in the TIMES, was continued this morning. On behalf of the defendants, the parties themselves were placed on the stand, and denied all the allegations of the beating and kicking as testified to on behalf of plaintiff, thus making a broad and direct issue of fact.

The jury found a verdict in favor of plaintiff for $1,000, the full limit of the Court's jurisdiction. The cause was originally commenced in the Superior Court, and the damages laid at $10,000, but on application on behalf of defendants, Judge Monell made an order removing the case to the Marine Court, as properly belonging there, and the counsel for plaintiff expressed himself considerably chagrined at the removal on having learned from some of the jurors that they would have given heavier damages if the jurisdiction of the Court permitted.

George F. and J. C. Langbein for plaintiff; Jacob A. Gross for defendant.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.—MARCH 8.

Before Judge Gross.

CARELESS OR MALICIOUS.

William Walker vs. Louis Olbry et al.—The plaintiff, as guardian of his daughter, brought suit against the defendants to recover damages for injuries sustained under the following circumstances: The little girl was passing the barber shop of the defendant Olbry, on her way to the grocery store, and just as she was opposite the door of the shop a can of burning liquid gas was thrown out, enveloped her and burned her to such an extent as to confine her to bed for five weeks. The defense set up was that William Bartow, the co-defendant of Olbry, put a light to some of the gas which had been spilled on the floor; that this caused the whole can full to ignite, and in order to save the building he hurriedly threw it in the street, just at the moment the girl was passing, and without intending her any injury.

Judge GROSS rendered a verdict for $100 against the defendant Bartow. In the case of Olbry he reserved his decision, saying that if he concluded that Olbry was equally guilty with Bartow, he would divide the damages between the two, but would have preferred to reach the manufacturer of the fluid rather than either.

Peter Cook for plaintiff; J. C. J. Langbein for defendants.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—March 8.

FIRST BOARD.

[illegible]	U. S. 6s, '81 C...	116⅛	100	Bruns. City L.....	8⅛
[illegible]	do.......b3.	116⅛	100	do..........	8⅛
[illegible]	U. S. 5-20 R., '62.	112⅛	200	do..........	8⅜
[illegible]	U. S. 5-20 C., '62.	112⅛	100	Mar. Mining Co...	9⅛
[illegible]	do.......s3.	112⅛	100	Mariposa Pref.....	10⅛
[illegible]	U. S. 5-20 C., '64,		200	do...bet. call.	10
	new..........	112⅜	100	do..........	10⅛
[illegible]	do.......s3.	112⅛	130	Cum. Coal & Iron.	35
[illegible]	U. S. 5-20 R., '64.	112⅛	210	Pac. Mail S. S. Co.	45⅜
[illegible]	U. S. 5-20 C., '65,		100	Wells-Fargo Ex...	43
	new..........	112⅛	100	do..........	43⅛
[illegible]	U. S. 5-20 R., '65,		50	U. S. Express.....	48⅛
	new..........	111⅛	100	do..........	48
[illegible]	U. S. 5-20 C., '65,		100	N. Y. C. & H. R.R.	97⅛
	new.......s3.	111⅛	600	do.......s3.	97⅜
[illegible]	U. S. 5-20 C., '68.	111⅛	300	do...bet. call.	97⅜
[illegible]	U. S. 5-20 C., '67.	111⅛	400	do..........	97⅛
[illegible]	do.......s3.	111⅛	500	do..........	97
[illegible]	do.......b3.	111⅛	30000	N. Y. C. & H. Ct.	
[illegible]	U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.	109⅛		bet. call.......	93⅛
[illegible]	do.......s3.	109⅛	30000	do..........	93
[illegible]	U. S. 6s, Cur....	114⅜	50	Erie Railway......	21⅛
[illegible]	do.......s3.	114⅜	600	do..........	21
[illegible]	Tenn. St. 6s, old.	64⅛	500	do..........	20⅞
[illegible]	Tenn. St. 6s, n..	64	400	do.......b3.	21
[illegible]	Va. St. 6s, old...	66	1000	do...bet. call.	21
[illegible]	Va. St. 6s, new..	65⅛	400	Erie Pref..........	45
[illegible]	do..........	65	200	Harlem.......b60.	128⅛
[illegible]	Ga. St. 7s, Gold B.	93⅜	200	do..........	128⅛
[illegible]	N. C. St. 6s, new,		100	Reading..........	102⅛
	Jan. & July...	62	50	do..........	102⅜
[illegible]	do.......b60.	62⅛	200	do.......s30.	101⅞
[illegible]	Ark. 7s, iss. to L.		50	Panama..bet. call.	55
	R. & Ft. S. R. R.	59	6	Mich. Central......	118
[illegible]	Chi. B. & Q. 8s..	110⅛	300	L. S. & M. S....s3.	98⅛
[illegible]	Cen. P. G. Bds..	95⅛	1460	do..bet. call.	98⅜
[illegible]	Un. Pac. 1st M..	83⅛	800	do..........	98⅜
[illegible]	Un. Pac. 10s, Inc	70	800	Union Pacific.....	29⅛
[illegible]	Alt. & T. H. 2d M.		500	do.......s3.	29⅜
	Pref..........	84⅜	400	do..........	29⅛
[illegible]	Chi. & N. W. 1st.	94	2500	do...bet. call.	29⅜
[illegible]	H. & St. Jo. 8s,		200	Cleve. & Pitts.....	117⅛
	Conv. Bonds...	103⅜	400	do..........	117
[illegible]	do..........	103⅛	400	do..........	116⅜
[illegible]	N. J. Cent. new.	100⅛	1000	do..........	116
[illegible]	St. L. & I. M. 1st		200	Chic. & N. W......	80⅛
	M. Bonds......	89⅛	200	Chic. & N.W. Pref.	93⅛
[illegible]	M. & St. P. 1 Iowa		15	do..........	93
	Div..........	87⅛	900	do...bet. call.	93⅛
[illegible]	M. & E. C. Bds..	86	100	C., C. C. & I......	84⅜
[illegible]	Fourth Nat. Bank.	110	10	do..........	85
[illegible]	Bank of Com....c.	119⅛	100	N.J.Cen...bet.call.	107
[illegible]	Phenix Bank......	108⅛	200	Chic. & R. I.......	111⅛
[illegible]	Bk. of N. America.	104	100	do...bet. call.	111⅛
[illegible]	Metropolitan Bk..	131⅛	200	Mil. & St. Paul....	55⅛
[illegible]	Maryland Coal Co.	32	7	do..........	55⅛
[illegible]	D. & H. Canal....	113⅛	200	do...bet. call.	55
[illegible]	do..........	113⅜	200	Mil. & St. P. Pref.	77⅛
[illegible]	Canton Company.	74⅜	30	do..........	77
[illegible]	Con. Coal of Md...	30⅛	300	Tol., Wab. & W...	55⅛
[illegible]	do.......b3.	31	115	P., F.W. & C.Guar.	96⅛
[illegible]	do..........	30⅜	437	Del., Lack. & W...	107
[illegible]	do...bet. call.	31	50	do..........	107⅛
100	do..........	30⅛	300	Bost., Hart. & E..	1⅜
100	do..........	30⅛	200	Chicago & Alton..	114
200	West. Union Tel..	54⅛	200	Ohio & Miss.......	44
500	do...bet. call.	54⅛	200	do.......b3.	44⅜
300	do..........	54⅜	200	do.......s3.	44
800	do..........	54⅛	29	do..........	43⅜
100	Quicksilver Min..	14⅛	1000	do...bet. call.	44
200	Quick. Min. Pref..	20⅛	450	O. & M. Pref..b. c.	74
100	do..........	20⅜	300	do..........	73⅞
100	do..........	21	200	do.......b30.	74
100	Boston W. P. b. c.	31⅛	130	Alt. & T. H. Pref.	56
200	do.......b3.	32	10	N. Y. & N. H......	148
5	Adams Ex........	70⅜	300	Han. & Jo.........	96⅛
300	do.......s10.	70	25	H. & St. Jo. Pref..	104

SECOND BOARD.

$106,500	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	116	100	United States Ex.	48⅛
22,000	do..........	115⅜	100	Wells-Fargo Ex...	43⅛
11,000	U.S.5-20 R., '62..	112⅛	35	do..........	44
2,000	do..........	112	400	N. Y. C. & H.R.R.	96⅜
50,000	U.S.5-20 C., 62..	112⅜	400	do...bet. call.	96⅜
25,000	do..........	112	300	do..........	96⅜
5,000	U.S.5-20, R., '65,		10000	N.Y.C.& H.Ct.b3	92⅜
	new..........	111	10000	do...bet. call.	92⅛
500	U. S. 5-20 C., '65,		10000	do..........	92⅜
	new..........	111	200	Harlem Railroad..	128⅛
500	do..........	110⅞	100	do..........	128⅜
20,000	U.S. 5-20 C., '67.	111⅛	600	do..........	128
416,500	do..........	111	100	Reading Railroad.	101⅞
8,100	U.S.5-20 R., '67..	111	100	L. S. & M. S. R. R.	97⅞
54,000	U.S.5s, 10-40 C..	109⅛	1100	do..........	97⅞
2,000	do..........	109	700	do...bet. call.	98
75,000	U.S.6s, Cur.....	114⅜	100	Union Pacific R.s3.	29
40,000	do..........	114⅛	200	do...bet. call.	29
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s, old.	64⅛	300	do..........	28⅞
2,000	Va St. 6s, new..	66	90	Panama Railroad.	75
10,000	S.C. St. 6s, new,		200	C. & P....bet. call.	116⅜
	Jan. & July....	62⅛	700	do..........	116⅛
1,000	Mo. St. 6s......	91⅛	1800	do..........	116
5,000	N. Car. Old Bs....	47	500	do..........	115⅞
$1,000	Conn. 6s, W. L..	101	300	Chi. & N. W. R....	78⅜
10,000	Un. Pac. R. 1st..	83⅛	100	Chi. & N. W. Pf....	92⅛
10,000	Un.Pac.10s, Inc.	70	100	do.......s3.	92⅛
5,000	Cen. P. R. G. Bs.	95⅜	500	do...bet. call.	92⅛
2,000	B. & Sioux C. 1st	95	300	do..........	92⅜
7,000	Tol., Peo. & War.		300	do..........	92⅜
	1st, West. Div.	83⅜	100	C., C., C. & Ind....	84⅜
3,000	C., C. & I. C. 1st.	85⅛	100	Chi. & R. I. R.....	110⅜
300	Con. Coal of Md....	30⅛	200	do.......s3.	110⅜
100	do.......c.	30⅜	200	do.......b3.	110⅜
300	Mar.. Pf..........	10⅛	20	do..........	111⅛
200	do..........	10⅜	100	Mil. & St. Paul R..	54⅜
240	Cum. C'l & Iron. b.c.	35	200	Mil. & St. Paul Pf.	76⅜
300	Canton Co.... b. c.	75	200	Tol. Wab. & Wes.	54⅛
1100	Pac. M. S. Co......	44⅜	400	Del., Lac. & W. R..	106⅜
1200	do..........	44⅜	10	Alt. & T. H. Pf....	57
500	do...bet. call.	44⅜	800	Ohio & Miss. R....	43⅜
100	W. U. Tel. bet. call.	54⅜	50	do..........	43⅜
300	do..........	54⅛	100	C.,C., & I. Cent. R.	21
100	B. City Land. s20.	8⅜	400	do..........	20⅜
100	Adams Express...	69⅛	400	do..........	20⅜
15	do..........	70	100	Long Island R....	60

WEDNESDAY, March 8—P. M.

There was increased firmness imparted to the Gold market this forenoon by the limited supply of Foreign Exchange from outside sources and the extreme stiffness of regular drawers. The sales were at 114⅛@111⅜@111¼@111⅜ ⅌ cent., and the business in Bills on London at 109¾@109⅞ ⅌ cent. for 60 days, and 110⅜@110½ for short sight. A rumor prevailed that the Bank of England is about to make another advance in the rate of Interest, but this proved to be at least premature. The weekly meeting of the Directors is tomorrow (Thursday.) The Cotton market came no better from Liverpool today, but the stiffness in Gold partially sustains prices here. A heavy business is going on in Foreign Merchandise, which not only makes a large demand for Exchange, but adds to the demand for Gold to pay into the Treasury for Customs Duties. To-morrow the Treasury will sell $2,000,000 of Gold, but this is barely four days' Customs at New-York alone. Against the total sales of $7,000,000 advertised for March, the Treasury will receive, at all the ports, about $18,000,000 Gold for Customs. The payments for Interest on the Public Debt will amount, for the month, to about $4,500,000.

The Stock Market was generally weak today, from the Public Funds down to the Miscellaneous Shares dealt in at the Boards of the Exchange and in the Long Room. The United States 5-20s of 1867 declined to 111@111¼, and the 10-40s to 109@109¼ ⅌ cent. The long 6 ⅌ cents. of 1881 also fell off to 116@115⅞ and the Currency 6 ⅌ cents, to 114⅛ ⅌ cent. The whole list seemed to work against the ordinary influence of a rise in Gold and Exchange and on a comparatively moderate offering of Bonds, after the purchases for the Sinking Fund at the Treasury Office. In regard to the New 5 ⅌ cent. Loan, it is communicated from the Department at Washington that *the Coupon Bonds will be ready by the first of May*, from which date the Interest will run. The new Registered Stock may be ready a little earlier.

There was nothing new in the Southern State Bonds beyond a further advance in South Carolinas. The Railway Bonds participated in the weakness of the general market, chiefly by reason of a sudden break of 1½@2 ⅌ cent. in the Pacific 6 ⅌ cent. Gold Mortgage of the Union Company, from about 85½ to 83½ ⅌ cent. The Pacific Centrals held steady at 95⅝ under this break in the Bonds of the other line, the cause of which remained unexplained at the close of the day. The annual election of Directors at Boston today placed Mr. THOMAS A. SCOTT, of the Pennsylvania Central, prominent on the new list, while retaining Messrs. AMES, BUSHNELL and others of the old Board.

The signs of reaction against the Railway speculation noticed yesterday were again observable today, and the break in prices was more general, although it can hardly be said that the spirit of the market is yet broken. The realizations by certain leaders of the *Bull* interest are believed to have been large for a day or two past, notably in North-west Preferred, Ohio and Mississippi, Union Pacific and Lake Shore, and to a partial extent, no doubt, in New-York Central and other Stocks. There was also less spirit in Pacific Mail and Western Telegraph, the business in the latter being small.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made as compared with Tuesday night. The Gold Room left off quiet 111⅜@111½ ⅌ cent. The buying on the advance today is supposed to have been more on speculation than for trade account. There was some steadiness in the Railways at the very close.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—MARCH 8.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States 10-40s..........	109½	109
United States 5-20s of 1862.....	112½	112⅝
United States 5-20s of 1867....	111½	111⅛
American Gold..............	111¼	111⅜
Bills on London, 60 days......	109¾	109⅞
New Bonds of Tennessee......	64½	64½
N. Y. Central and Hudson....	97½	97¼
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates.	93½	93
Reading Railroad............	102	102½
Chicago and Rock Island......	111½	111¼
North-west Common..........	80½	79½
North-west Preferred..........	93½	93
Pacific Mail..................	45½	45¼
St. Paul Preferred............	77½	76½
St. Paul Common............	55½	54½
Lake Shore..................	98½	98¼
Ohio and Mississippi..........	44	43½
Toledo and Wabash..........	55½	54½
Western Telegraph..........	54½	54¾
Erie........................	21	21½
St. Joseph Common..........	95½	96
Union Pacific................	29½	29¼

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, March 8.

Gold receipts................	$493,495 36
Gold payments..............	82,719 46
Gold balance................	65,493,531 82
Currency receipts............	311,142 54
Currency payments..........	882,685 85
Currency balance............	8,002,100 31
Customs....................	452,000 00

The following offers of United States 5-20s to the Sinking Fund were accepted today out of a gross offering of $4,594,000.

Edward Sweet & Co.
$5,000 '65, c..........109.90
5,000 '67, c..........109.90
7,000 '65, c..........109.90
3,800 '65, r..........109.90
4,800 '64, c..........109.90
800 '62, c..........109.90
350 '65, r..........109.91
3,500 '65, c..........109.91
10,500 '67, c..........109.91
1,050 '67, r..........109.91
10,000 '64, c..........109.91
20,000 '64, c..........110.01
5,000 '64, r..........109.99
15,000 '65, c..........109.99
10,000 '65, c..........109.96
10,000 '65, c..........109.90
10,000 '65, c..........109.97
10,000 '65, c..........109.98
7,000 '65, r..........109.99
25,000 '67, c..........109.97
25,000 '65, r..........109.99
10,000 '65, r..........109.91
10,000 '65, r..........109.92
10,000 '65, r..........109.95
9,000 '65, r..........109.97
25,000 '67, c..........109.95
10,000 '67, c..........109.96
10,000 '67, c..........109.99
10,000 '67, c..........110.00
10,000 '67, c..........110.01
10,000 '67, c..........110.02
5,000 '65, c..........109.95
5,000 '67, c..........109.95
10,000 '65, c..........109.90
5,000 '62, c..........109.98
5,500 '62, r..........109.98
14,000 '64, c..........109.98
8,000 '65, c..........109.98
17,600 '65, r..........109.98
11,000 '67, c..........109.98
400 '67, r..........109.98
10,000 '65, r..........110.03
10,000 '67, c..........110.03
3,000 '62, c..........110.05
2,000 '62, r..........110.03
Baker & Kitchen.
27,000 '62, r..........109.93
3,000 '64, r..........109.93
26,000 '64, c..........109.93
58,500 '64, c..........109.93
31,000 '65, c..........109.93
69,850 '65, c..........109.93
40,000 '67, r..........109.93
Marx & Co.
10,000 '62, r..........109.95
1,000 '64, c..........109.95
50,000 '65, c..........109.98
50,000 '65, c..........109.99
30,000 '65, r..........109.95
59,550 '65, c..........109.98
40,000 '65, r..........109.95
Woerishoffer & Co.
800 '62, c..........109.93
10,000 '64, c..........110.03
7,000 '65, n..........110.05

Leonard, Sheldon & Foster.
$102,350 '65, c..........109.94
5,850 '65, r..........109.94
25,000 '64, c..........109.94
10,000 '64, r..........109.94
500 '65, c., o..........109.94
12,500 '65, r., o..........109.94
10,600 '67, c..........109.94
13,100 '67, r..........109.94
23,700 '62, r..........109.94
600 '62, c..........109.94
195,800 '65, c..........109.99
Reid, Leo & Content.
10,000 '65, c..........109.89
25,000 '65, c..........109.99
1,000 '65, c..........109.89
25,000 '64, c..........109.99
29,000 '67, c..........109.99
10,000 '62, c..........109.99
Martin & Runyon.
12,000 '65, n..........110.02
9,000 '67..........110.02
Bates & Brown.
1,200 '67..........110.02
2,500 '65..........110.02
1,750 '65, r..........110
2,150 '67, r..........110
500 '65, c..........110
350 '65, c., o..........110
3,150 '64, c..........110
4,350 '67, c..........110
5,000 '67, c..........110.03
Frank & Gans.
129,000 '62, r..........110.03
5,000 '65, r..........110.03
36,000 '67, r..........110.03
30,000 '65, r..........110.03
100,000 '65, c., n..........110.03
Humbert Bros.
7,000 '67, c..........110.01
10,000 '67, c..........110.02
20,000 '67, c..........110.03
20,000 '64, r..........110
20,000 '64, r..........110.02
3,000 '64, r..........110.05
Hatch & Foote.
3,250 '62, r..........109.96
500 '64, r..........109.96
8,900 '64, c..........109.96
2,500 '65, c..........109.96
1,150 '65, r..........109.96
2,750 '65..........109.96
20,000 '65..........109.99
5,500 '65..........110.05
13,000 '67, c..........109.96
Fred. Brown.
2,200 '65, c..........109.92
2,300 '67, c..........109.92
2,500 '64, c..........109.92
10,000 '65, r., o..........110.
24,000 '65, c., o..........110.
J. A. Zerega & Co.
50,000 '67, c..........110.01
15,300 '67, c..........110.05
Leland, Bros. & Co.
500 '67, r..........110.05

Total..........$2,000,000

The Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Road earned, in January and February, $536,939, as against $429,967 same months last year. The prospects of business over the Road have so increased that the Stock, now paying 7 ⅌ cent. ⅌ annum, has recently advanced 6@8 ⅌ cent. The old line—"C., C. & C.," as it was known—was always a favorite with Stockholders, whose interest, after receiving 20 ⅌ cent. extra dividend, was consolidated with the two Bellefontaine Roads, under the present organization. Since then the Dividends have been 7 ⅌ cent., and the market for the Stock 72 to 78 ⅌ cent., until the present improvement in receipts, which has advanced the market to 85@86, on the probability of an increased rate of Dividends.

The State of Arkansas has made provision with the Union Trust Company to pay the April Interest on the 7 ⅌ cent. Bonds of the State, issued in aid of Railroads.

The Lake Shore Road earned in February $1,077,000, as against $1,002,000 same month last year. This increase of $75,000 in February was preceded by a more important gain of $175,000 in January; the Road being exactly $250,000 ahead of last year for the first two months.

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ⅌ cent. reg., '81.....	115¾	5-20 coup., '67..........	111
6 ⅌ cent. coup., '81.....	115¾	5-20 coup., '68..........	111⅛
5-20 coup., '62..........	112⅛	10-40s registered........	109
5-20 coup., '64..........	112	10-40s coupon..........	109½
5-20 coup., '65..........	112	6s currency..............	114⅛
5-20 coup., n. i., '65....	111		

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, old............	64⅛	Ark. 6s, funded..........	57
Tenn. 6s, new...........	64	Ark. 7s, L. R. & F.S.I.	58
Va. 6s, old..............	65	Ohio 6s, '81............	101½
Va. 6s, new bds........	65⅜	Ohio 6s, '86............	101½
Va. 6s, reg. old........	52¼	Ill. Canal bds, '70......	110
Va. 6s, reg. '67........	61	Ill. coup. 6s, '77........	100
Ga. 6s..................	81	Ill. coup. 6s, '79........	100
Ga. 7s, new bds........	90½	Ill. War Loan............	100
Ga. 7s, gold bds........	93½	Ind. 6s, War Loan......	100
N. Car. 6s, old..........	47½	Ind. 5s..................	100
N. Car. F. A., '66......	39	Mich. 6s, '73............	98
N. Car. F. A., '68......	30	Mich. 6s, '78............	98
N. Car. 6s, new bds....	26½	Mich. 6s, '83............	98
N. Car. S. Tax..........	20½	Mich. 7s, '78............	100
S. Car. 6s..............	72	N. Y. reg. B. L..........	107½
S. Car. 6s, Jan. & July	61½	N. Y. coup. B. L........	107½
S. Car. 6s, Ap'l & Oct.	62½	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '72....	106½
Mo. 6s..................	91½	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '73....	106½
Mo. 6s, H. & St. J. Is.	90½	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '74....	106½
La. 6s..................	69	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '75....	106½
La. 8s, levee bds......	85	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '77....	106½
Cal. 7s..................	110	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '78....	106½
Conn. 6s................	101½	N. Y. 5s, C. L., '74....	100
R. I. 6s................	100½	N. Y. 5s, C. L., '75....	100
Ala. 5s..................	56	N. Y. 5s, C. L., '76....	100
Ala. 8s..................	100		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83......	92½	Gt. West. 1st, '68......	102
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87......	90	Gt. West. 1st, '88......	87½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Real E.	90	Gt. West, 2d, '93......	83
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n..	89	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st....	79
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76......	100	Gal. & Chi. Ex..........	98
Erie 1st Extended......	99	Gal. & Chi. 2d..........	94
Erie 1st Ind............	94	Chi., R. I. & Pac......	98¾
Erie 7s, 3d, '83........	89	Morris & Essex 1st....	102
Erie 7s, 4th, '80........	85	Morris & Essex 2d......	96
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77.	87	Clev. & Tol. S. F......	100
Harlem 1st..............	101	N. J. Cen. new bds....	100⅝
Alb. & Susq. 2d Bds..	91½	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st....	102
Mich. Cen. 1st, 8s, '82.	118½	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d....	97
C., B. & Q. 8 ⅌ ct. 1st.	110½	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d....	95
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ ct. 2d..	97½	Clev. & Pitts. C. S. F.	89½
M.S.&N.I.S.F. 7 ⅌ ct.	100½	Clev. & Pitts. 2d......	98½
Pac. 7s, guar. by Mo..	96	Clev. & Pitts. 3d......	96
Cen. Pac. Bds..........	95¾	Clev. & Pitts. 4th......	80½
Union Pac. 1st Bds....	82	Chi. & Alt. Inc..........	95½
Union Pac. L. G. 7s....	74½	Ohio & Miss. 1st........	99
Union Pac. Inc. 10s....	70	Ohio & Miss. Cons......	88
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ ct., '75..	107	Dub. & Sioux City 1st.	94
Alt. & T. H. 1st........	95½	Peninsula Bds..........	90
Alt. & T. H. 2d pf......	84	St. L. & Iron M. 1st..	89¼
Alt. & T. H. 2d Inc....	75	Mil. & St. P. 1st, 8s..	104
Chi. & N. W. S. F......	95½	M. & St. P. 1st, 7 3-10.	94
Chi. & N. W. Int. Bs.	93½	Mil. & St. Paul 1st....	92½
Chi. & N. W. Ex. Bs..	87	M. & St. P., I. & M. Div.	87
Chi. & N. W. 1st......	94	Mil. & St. Paul 2d....	85
C. & N.W.C. 7 ⅌ ct. C.	88	Chi. & Mil. 1st..........	92
Han. & St. Jo. Conv..	103¼	Joliet & Chi. 1st........	105
Lack. & West. Bds....	100	Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st..	85
Del., Lack. & W. 1st..	100	Col., Chi. & Ind. 2d..	61
Tol. & Wab. 1st Ex....	91	Tol., Peo. & W., E. D.	85
Tol. & W. 1st, St. L. Div.	80½	Tol., Peo. & W., W. D.	83½
Tol. & Wab. 2d........	87	Tol., Peo. & W. 2d....	69½
Tol. & Wab. Eq. Bds.	79½	N. Y. & N. H. 6s......	101
Tol. & W. Cons. Con..	88	Bos., H. & Erie Guar.	20
Han. & Naples 1st....	82½	Cedar Falls & M. 1st..	82¼

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York................	134	Shoe & Leather........	160
Manhattan..............	153	Corn Exchange........	126
Merchants'..............	113¼	Continental............	94
Mechanics'..............	136	St. Nicholas............	114
Union....................	140	Importers' & Traders'.	160
America................	150	Manuf's' & Merchants'.	100
City....................	230	Central National......	105¼
Phenix..................	107½	Fourth National........	110
Tradesmen's............	151	Ninth National........	110½
Fulton..................	160	Oriental................	159
Butchers' & Drovers'.	130	Gold Exchange..........	70
Mechanics' & Traders'.	137	Bkrs' & Brokers' Ass.	98
National................	120	Del. & Hudson Canal.	116
Merchants' Exchange.	101½	Pennsylvania Coal....	219
Leather Manufs........	200	Maryland Coal Co......	31¾
State of New-York....	113	American Coal..........	38½
Commerce..............	119	Spring Moun. Coal....	36
Mechans' Bkg. Ass....	115	Canton Co., Baltimore	74¾
Broadway..............	290	Consol. Coal of Md....	30¼
Ocean..................	92	Cumb. Coal & Iron....	34
Mercantile..............	125	Western Union Tel....	54¾
American Exchange..	115½	Quicksilver Mining....	13¾
Chatham................	166	Quicksilver Pref........	20¾
Bank of the Republic.	110	Mariposa Mining........	6½
Bank of N. America..	103½	Mariposa Pref..........	10½
Hanover................	102	Mariposa Trustee Ctfs	25
Irving..................	116	Boston Water Power..	30¾
Metropolitan..........	131½	Adams Express........	70
People's................	140	Wells-Fargo Express.	43½
Grocers'................	118	Wells-F. Ex. Scrip....	2
East River..............	113	Am. Merch. Un. Ex..	47½
Market..................	125	U. S. Express..........	46
Nassau..................	108¼	Pacific Mail S. S. Co.	45¾

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS, MARCH 8.
Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old..................	101½	101¾
City 6s, new................	101⅜	101½
Camden and Amboy........	116	116½
Pennsylvania Central......	61¾	61⅞
Reading......................	101¾	102
Lehigh Valley..............	60⅝	60¾
Catawissa Preferred........	39¾	40
Philadelphia and Erie......	27½	27¾
Northern Central..........	40¾	41
Lehigh Navigation..........	35¼	35⅝
Lehigh Gold Loan..........	88¾	88⅞

The operations of the great Pennsylvania Railroad corporation of 1870, as reported at the recent annual meeting of the Company in Philadelphia, are remarkable in magnitude and exceedingly interesting in their details. The charges upon the gross business of the year included the sum of $1,166,892 as loss upon the first advances to meet the floating debt of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central (leased) Road, and upon the operations of the lease of that Road, under settlement with the lessees. The general movement was as follows:

	Receipts.	Expenses.
Penn. R. and branches.....	$17,531,706 82	$11,260,085 15
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. R......	8,118,595 60	7,052,011 95
Erie & Pitts. R. (10 mos.)....	870,859 23	642,281 76
Phil. & Erie R..............	3,144,044 71	3,144,044 71
C., C. & I. C. R. Co., loss....	....	1,166,892 94
Total......................	$29,665,206 36	$23,265,317 51
Net profits on entire operations of Company..........		$6,399,888 85

The separate reports of business are as follows:

MAIN LINE.
Earnings.

	1870.	Inc. over 1869.
Passengers..................	$3,595,371 20	$95,300 14
Emigrant passengers........	162,671 92	31,605 99
Mails........................	146,743 45	27,761 54
Express......................	310,785 78	8,131 24
General freights............	12,703,160 47	....
Miscellaneous................	522,974 00	257,572 59
Total......................	$17,531,706 82	$420,391 50
Total for 1869..........	17,250,811 73	
Decrease in freights........		$139,496 41
Total......................	$280,895 09	$280,895 09

Expenses.

Transportation..............	$3,562,084 60	
Motive power................	3,240,606 69	
Maintenance of cars........	1,136,945 17	
Maintenance of road........	3,058,685 78	
General expenses............	211,762 82	—$11,260,085 15
Net earnings for 1870..........		$6,271,621 67

FORT WAYNE LEASE.

Earnings during 1870........................	$8,118,595 60
Operating expenses..........................	4,371,987 58
Balance..................................	$3,746,608 07
Annual rent, with interest on the bonds of Company maintaining organization, annual contribution to sinking fund, &c...	2,680,024 42
Surplus of lease..........................	$1,066,583 65

ERIE AND PITTSBURG LEASE.

Earnings from March 1 to Dec. 31—ten months—(operated under the general management of P., Ft. W. & C. R.)..........	$870,859 23	
Expenses..........................	383,425 76	
Balance..........................	$487,433 47	
Interest on bonds of Company, expenses of organization, &c..	258,875 00	—$228,576 47
Profit on leases of these two roads......		$1,295,160 12

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE LEASE.

Passengers..........................	$ 606,438 31	
Freights..............................	2,459,154 52	
Express..............................	33,111 95	
Mails................................	25,000 00	
Miscellaneous........................	20,339 93	
Total (nearly $11,000 per mile of road)..		$3,144,044 71
Operating expenses:		
Transportation......................	$ 712,199 28	
Motive power........................	736,926 66	
Maintenance of cars................	260,710 23	
Maintenance of way................	867,912 25	
Total..............................		$2,577,728 43
Balance to credit Phila. and Erie R. R.....		$ 566,316 29

The Kansas Pacific Road, Kansas City, Mo., to Denver City, Colorado, earned as follows in 1870, the main line not being opened through until August, and only 210 miles actively operated for eight months of the year:

From		
Freight..............................	$1,707,586 60	
Passengers..........................	857,020 00	
Express..............................	52,886 21	
Miscellaneous, (rents, &c)........	39,763 87	
Denver Extension....................	385,965 80	
Government business................	317,554 13	—$3,360,786 61
To		
Transportation......................	$653,586 04	
Motive power........................	875,765 65	
Maintenance of cars................	220,752 03	
Maintenance of way................	592,526 72	
General expenses....................	137,410 02	—$2,480,040 46
Net..............................		$880,746 15

The Company now own and control the following lines:

	Miles.
Main line, Kansas City to Denver..................	638.6
Lawrence and Leavenworth Branch..................	34
Total, Kansas Pacific..........................	672.6
Controlled by purchase of stock and lease:	
Denver Pacific, (to Cheyenne)......................	106
Denver and Boulder Branch..........................	15
Total owned and controlled......................	793.6

The Custom-house makes its report only today of the exports hence of domestic produce for the week ending Feb. 28. The aggregate value is $4,469,192.

The earnings of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad Company for the month of February, 1871, were $122,372 90; February, 1870, $95,665 97. Increase, $26,706 93.

The *Mark Lane Express* of Feb. 20 says:

"Although the previous week finished with a frost of eight degrees, the weather broke rapidly, and the past week has been one of unusual mildness, with fine days occasionally, which have helped farmers to make a beginning with their Beans and Peas, and to prepare the land for sowing. Already the meadows have a bright and promising look and seem likely to soon afford a bite to the cattle, so much needed, while with a temperature of forty degrees a foot deep in the soil, a general movement in vegetation may be expected. The three visitations of intense frost have, however, already left their mark. Winter Beans and Oats have, in some instances, wholly perished, so has the Mangel Wurzel, planted out in the Autumn for seed, as the wheat itself on light lands has suffered, but no harm is reported on the heavier soils, and the Winter tares appear to have escaped. This is a very material thing under our present scarcity of fodder. With Paris well supplied for a time, the demand for flour has fallen off, and the value of barrels has declined fully 4s. and on sacks 2s. White wheat has scarcely maintained its price in London or in the provinces, some markets noting a reduction of 1s. and others of 1s.@2s. ⅌ quarter; but as the seed wants of the single Department of La Somme, where the Germans have been located, in corn and potatoes, amount to over £32,000, we have an illustration of the general necessities of those places, which have been ravaged by the war, plainly indicating that unless a speedy peace be made, with a return to agricultural industry, fully one-third of La Belle France may be very much like a barren land, and thrown upon European charity for existence. Matters, indeed, are yet uncertain, but we hope that the new Council of the nation will have resolution enough cease any further appeal to the sword. In such a state of things we must have fluctuating markets; but with short stocks everywhere, and the future gatherings entirely uncertain, the ultimate course of prices points to a further advance. Indeed, the out trade, which has been depressed hitherto by the thaw and expectations of arrivals from the Baltic, has lately hardened, as well it may, when 42s. have been paid in France for the same quality, which in London has only brought 23s. The last week's frost once more prevented the opening of many of the Northern ports, and in Holland they have been in great danger of inundation along the banks of the swollen rivers charged with blocks of ice, while prices have generally been firm all over Germany, Russia, Holland and Belgium. The arrivals off the coast since the 10th February were 40 cargoes, 24 of which were Wheat, 3 Maize, 11 Barley and 2 Flour. Business was reported as follows: Wheat, 32 cargoes in all, viz.: Berdianski, 51s. 3d.; soft, 51s. 10½d.@52s.; Marianopoli, 52s.@53s.; Ghirka, 45s.@52s. 9d.; Polish, 58s.; Spring, 53s.; Californian, 60s. 6d.; Maize, 11 cargoes, at 33s. 9d.@35s. 6d.; Rye, 4 cargoes, at 36s.@37s.; Barley, 4 cargoes, at 26s. 6d.@27s. 3d. The sales of English Wheat noted last week were 77,990 quarters at 53s. 7d., against 64,260 quarters at 41s. 9d., in 1870. The London averages were 56s. 9d. on 2,924 quarters. The imports into the Kingdom for the week ending Feb. 11, were 607,957 cwts. Wheat and 98,837 cwts. Flour.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

NEW LOAN OF THE UNITED STATES.

FOR REFUNDING UNITED STATES 5-20 BONDS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 28, 1871.

Public notice is hereby given, that books will be opened on the 6th day of March next in this country and in Europe, for subscriptions to the National Loan, under the Act approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An Act to authorize the Refunding of the National Debt," and the Act in amendment thereof, approved Jan. 20, 1871.

The proposed loan comprises three classes of Bonds, namely:

First—Bonds to the amount of five hundred millions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after ten years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of five per cent. per annum.

Second—Bonds to the amount of three hundred millions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after fifteen years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of four and a half per cent. per annum.

Third—Bonds to the amount of seven hundred millions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after thirty years from the date of issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of four per cent. per annum.

Subscriptions to the loan will have preference in the following order, namely:

First—Subscriptions that may be first made for five per cent. Bonds to the amount of two hundred millions of dollars, of which there will be reserved, for twenty days, one-half for subscribers in this country and one-half for subscribers in foreign countries.

Second—Subscriptions for equal amounts of each class of Bonds.

Third—Subscriptions for equal amounts of Bonds bearing interest at the rate of four and a half per cent., and of Bonds bearing interest at the rate of five per cent.

Fourth—Subscriptions for any five per cent. Bonds that may not be subscribed for in the preceding classes.

When a subscription is made, the subscriber will be required to deposit two per cent. of the amount thereof in coin or currency of the United States, or in bonds of the class to be exchanged, to be accounted for by the Government when the new Bonds are delivered, and payment may be made either in coin or in bonds of the United States, known as Five-twenty Bonds, at their par value.

The coin received in payment will be applied to the redemption of Five-twenty Bonds, and the debt of the United States will not be increased by this loan.

The bonds will be registered or issued with coupons, as may be desired by subscribers. Registered bonds will be issued of the denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000; and coupon bonds of each denomination except the last two. The interest will be payable in the United States, at the office of the Treasurer, any Assistant Treasurer, or Designated Depositary of the Government, quarterly, on the first days of February, May, August and November, in each year.

The bonds of the several classes aforesaid, and the interest thereon, are exempt from the payment of all taxes or dues to the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal or local authority.

After maturity, the bonds last issued will be first redeemed, by classes and numbers, as may be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The bonds will be issued at the United States Treasury, but the agents for the negotiation of the loan in Europe are authorized to make arrangements with subscribers for the transmission of the bonds to the agents through whom subscriptions may be received.

Subscribers in the United States will receive the new bonds of the agents with whom the subscriptions are made.

In the United States, the National Banks are authorized to receive subscriptions, and subscriptions may also be made at the office of the Treasurer of the United States, or of any Assistant Treasurer, or at the Designated Depositaries at Buffalo, N. Y., Chicago, Ill., Cincinnati, Ohio, Louisville, Ky., Mobile, Ala., and Pittsburg, Penn.

The following banking houses are also authorized to act as agents in receiving subscriptions in the United States, viz:

NEW-YORK CITY.

Austin Baldwin & Co.	James G. King's Sons.
Baker & Kitchen.	Kountze Brothers.
A. Belmont & Co.	Leonard, Sheldon & Foster.
Blake Brothers & Co.	Maitland, Phelps & Co.
Brown Brothers & Co.	Marx & Co.
Budge, Schiff & Co.	Morton, Bliss & Co.
Cecil, Stout & Thayer.	P. M. Myers & Co.
John J. Cisco & Son.	George Opdyke & Co.
Clark, Dodge & Co.	E. D. Randolph & Co.
Henry Clews & Co.	Reid, Leo & Content.
Jay Cooke & Co.	Security Bank.
Dabney, Morgan & Co.	J. & W. Seligman & Co.
Thomas Denny & Co.	Kuhn, Loeb & Co.
Drexel, Winthrop & Co.	Soutter & Co.
Duncan, Sherman & Co.	Edward Sweet & Co.
Fisk & Hatch.	Moses Taylor & Co.
Frank & Gans.	Trevor & Colgate.
Gibson, Casanova & Co.	Turner Brothers.
Glendinning, Davis & Amory.	Union Trust Company.
	Van Schaick & Co.
Hatch & Foote.	Vermilye & Co.
W. T. Hatch & Son.	L. Von Hoffman & Co.
Edward Haight.	Wells, Fargo & Co.
H. A. Heiser's Sons.	Winslow, Lanier & Co.
Howes & Macy.	Baltzer & Taaks.
Loyd, Hamilton & Co.	Fielding & Bailey.

PHILADELPHIA.

Barker Brothers & Co.	Henry L. Fell & Brother.
C. & H. Borie.	Gaw, Bacon & Co.
C. Camblos & Co.	Glendinning, Davis & Co.
E. W. Clark & Co.	W. H. Newbold, Son & Aertsen.
Jay Cooke & Co.	
De Haven & Brother.	W. Painter & Co.
Drexel & Co.	Sailor & Stevenson.
Elliott, Collins & Co.	D. C. W. Smith & Co.
Emory, Benson & Co.	Townsend, Whelen & Co.

BOSTON, MASS.

Blake Brothers.	Lee, Higginson & Co.
Brewster, Sweet & Co.	Page, Richardson & Co.
Dupee, Beck & Sayles.	Spencer, Vila & Co.
Foote & French.	Stone & Downer.
Head & Perkins.	Tower, Giddings & Torrey.
Hubbard Brothers & Co.	Walker & Merriam.
Kidder, Peabody & Co.	

BALTIMORE, MD.

R. W. Cox & Co.	McKim & Co.
Wm. Fisher & Son.	J. J. Nicholson & Sons.
Hooper, Reese & Co.	Thomas R. Rich & Co.
Johnston Brothers & Co.	

CHICAGO, ILL.

Hibernian Banking Association.	George C. Smith & Bro.
	M. P. Stone & Co.
Lunt, Preston & Kean.	Wrenn, Ullman & Co.
National Loan and Trust Company.	Merchants' Savings Institution.
States Savings Institution.	

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Samuel A. Gaylord & Co.	Leonard Matthews.
Haskell & Co.	National Loan Bank.
Lucas Bank.	Taussig, Gempp & Co.

PITTSBURG, PENN.

James T. Brady & Co.	Masonic Deposit Saving Bank.
N. Holmes & Sons.	
Ira B. McVay & Co.	S. McClean & Co.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

C. F. Adae & Co.	Hewson, White & Co.
G. H. Bussing & Co.	E. Kinney & Co.
Espey, Heidelbach & Co.	Larkin, Wright & Co.
Gilmore, Dunlap & Co.	Seasongood, Netter & Co.

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Everett, Weddell & Co.	Price Brothers.
E. B. Hale & Co.	Henry Wick & Co.
J. V. Painter.	George S. Wright.

COLUMBUS, OHIO.

Bartlit & Smith.	Rickley & Brother.
Hayden, Hutcheson & Co.	Commercial Bank.

WASHINGTON, D. D.

Jay Cooke & Co.	Middleton & Co.
Fant, Washington & Co.	Riggs & Co.

CONNECTICUT.

Hartford.—George P. Bissell & Co.
Waterbury.—Elton Banking Company.
New-Haven.—H. H. Bunnell; Chase & Higginson; E. S. Scranton & Co.

DELAWARE.

Wilmington.—R. R. Robinson & Co.

INDIANA.

Evansville.—W. J. Lowry & Co.
Indianapolis.—S. A. Fletcher & Co.

IOWA.

Keokuk.—Keokuk Savings Bank.

KANSAS.

Leavenworth.—Scott & Co.; Leavenworth Savings Bank.

KENTUCKY.

Louisville.—C. N. Warren & Co.

MAINE.

Bangor.—P. M. Blake.

MARYLAND.

Hagerstown.—Appleman & Co.

MASSACHUSETTS.

New-Bedford.—S. P. Burt.

MICHIGAN.

Detroit.—Detroit Savings Fund Association; A. Ives & Son; David Preston & Co.

NEW-YORK.

Albany.—Thomas Squires.
Attica.—Benedict & Doty.
Buffalo.—White's Bank.
Suspension Bridge.—Witmer Brothers.

OHIO.

Alliance.—Greiner, Steele & Co.; E. Tecters & Son.
Cadiz.—Resin, Welch & Co.
Canton.—George D. Harter & Brother; Stark County Bank.
Dayton.—Harshman & Gorman; V. Winters & Son.
Newark.—Edward Franklin's Sons; Robbins, Wing, Warner & Co.
Steubenville.—R. Sherrard & Co.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Altoona.—Kerr & Co.; W. M. Lloyd & Co.
Bedford.—Reed & Schell.
Bellefonte.—Wm. F. Reynolds & Co.
Chambersburg.—Austin, Elder & Fletcher.
Doylestown.—J. Hart & Co.
Ebensburg.—Lloyd & Co.
Franklin.—R. Lamberton.
Greensburg.—Lloyd, Huff & Co.
Harrisburg.—Dauphin Deposit Bank; Dougherty Brothers & Co.; Mechanics' Bank.
Lancaster.—Evans, McEvoy & Co.; Reed, McGrann & Co.
Meadville.—J. R. Dick & Co.
Oil City.—Oil City Savings Bank.
Renovo.—R. B. Caldwell & Co.
Scranton.—George Sanderson & Co.
Sharon.—J. Bleakley, Son & Co.
Somerset.—Schell & Kimmel.
Titusville.—Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank.
Towanda.—G. F. Mason & Co.; Pomeroy Brothers.
Tyrone.—Lloyd, Caldwell & Co.
Washington.—Samuel Hazlett.
Westchester.—Kirk, MacVeagh & Co.
Wilkesbarre.—A. H. Emley; F. V. Rochafellow.

RHODE ISLAND.

Providence.—Green & Cranston.

TENNESSEE.

Nashville.—People's Bank.

WISCONSIN.

Milwaukee.—Candee, Ambler & Co.; Marshall & Ilsley.

GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

PROGRESS OF REDUCTION OF THE PUBLIC DEBT OF UNITED STATES.

	Maximum War Debt, July 31, 1865.	Debt at close last Adm'n March 1, 1869.	Present Outstand'g Debt March 1, 1871.
Five-twenty six per cent. stock..	$606,569,500	$1,602,537,350	$1,424,098,300
Other six per cent. stocks......	302,301,042	283,677,400	283,678,100
Ten-forty five per cent. stock...	172,770,100	194,567,300	194,567,300
Other five per cent. stock......	27,022,000	27,022,000	20,000,000
Three-year 7.30 per cent. notes..	830,000,000	......	......
Three-year six per cent. notes...	212,121,470	......	......
Total funded..............	$2,150,784,112	$2,107,854,050	$1,922,343,700
Greenback notes..............	$473,114,799	$356,021,073	$360,100,186
Greenback certificates..........	206,322,845	71,140,000	55,238,000
Gold certificates..............		23,775,560	29,637,500
Fractional currency............	25,750,032	38,781,547	40,573,748
Past-due notes and bonds......	17,298,120	6,422,464	3,281,112
Total Treasury circulation..	$721,950,796	$499,140,644	$484,830,546
Less gold in Treasury......	35,337,868	98,741,261	103,174,209
	$686,612,938	$400,399,383	$381,656,337
Less currency balance..........	81,401,775	16,853,629	20,854,606
Net Treasury circulation......	$605,211,163	$383,545,854	$360,801,731
Total principal of debt......	$2,755,995,275	$2,491,399,904	$2,283,145,431
Yearly interest, in gold........	$64,419,628	$124,255,350	$113,194,949
Yearly interest, in currency....	87,412,423	2,134,200	1,657,140
Total amount of interest charge.	$151,832,051	$126,389,550	$114,852,089

HARVEY FISK. A. S. HATCH.

OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS, NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 27, 1871.

☞ THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD,

A NEW TRUNK LINE FROM THE SEA-BOARD TO THE WEST,

Is already completed and in operation from Richmond to the celebrated White Sulphur Springs, 227 miles, and there remain but 200 miles now under construction, to complete it to the Western terminus on the Ohio River, 315 miles below Pittsburg, at the head of *reliable and continuous* navigation.

The completed portion of the Road is doing a GOOD LOCAL BUSINESS, which will be enormously increased as it progresses and opens the immense mineral riches of Virginia and West Virginia, whose coal and iron are celebrated for their quality and abundance, and would alone enrich the means of communication which affords them access to the markets East and West.

The advantages of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad AS A GREAT EAST AND WEST THROUGH LINE, for the transportation of the heavy freights, (which constitute the principal part of the East and West through traffic,) are numerous and important.

1. A SHORT ROUTE between the Atlantic coast and the Great West.

2. LOW GRADES.

3. LIGHT CURVES.

4. A GENIAL CLIMATE, which admits of safe, economical and rapid railroad operation throughout the year.

5. EAST AND WEST TERMINI, at favorable points on tide-water and the Ohio River.

6. A VERY LARGE THROUGH AND LOCAL TRAFFIC awaiting its progress.

7. A COMPARATIVELY LIGHT CAPITAL AND DEBT, and consequently a light tax upon traffic for payment of interest and dividends.

All these conditions favor a cheap and economical working of the line, which will enable the Chesapeake and Ohio route to do a profitable East and West through business at rates which would not pay by the more difficult and costly lines, *and to control an enormous South-western through trade.*

We are now authorized to sell an additional amount of FIRST MORTGAGE 6 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the Company, at the original price of 90 *and accrued interest.*

The Bonds are secured by a mortgage upon the entire road, franchises and property of the Company, WHICH NOW, IN COMPLETED ROAD AND WORK DONE, EXCEEDS THE ENTIRE AMOUNT OF THE MORTGAGE; and which, when completed, will be worth at least $30,000,000.

A *Sinking Fund* of $100,000 per annum is provided for their redemption.

They are issued as Coupons or Registered Bonds, and in denominations of

$100, $500 and $1,000.

Interest payable May and November, in the City of New-York.

The superior advantages, valuable property and franchises, and able and honorable management of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company render it one of the most substantial, reliable and trustworthy corporations in the country, and commend its securities to the unhesitating confidence of capitalists and investors.

Pamphlets, maps and full particulars furnished upon application.

FISK & HATCH, Bankers.

☞ THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. Chartered by the State. Paid-up capital, $1,000,000. Deposits over $5,000,000. This Company has removed to its new and very spacious banking-rooms, at Nos. 261 and 263 Broadway, corner of Warren-street. While, by its charter, it cannot discount business paper, its large means enables it at all times to accommodate its customers with money to any reasonable extent upon first-class securities. It has fitted up separate and commodious rooms for the accommodation of ladies and gentlemen, and invites all parties who desire interest upon money, subject to check at sight, and a thoroughly safe and convenient depository, to call and examine the advantages it offers.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President. BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

☞ ONE OF THE BEST INVESTMENTS IN THE MARKET!—St. Louis and South-eastern first mortgage convertible seven per cent. gold bonds, issued upon finished road running to St. Louis and doing a profitable business. Price 92½ and interest.

Inquire for particulars of
GEO. OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st.,
M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st.,
and at the office of the Company, 51 Liberty-st.

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILWAY.—The completion of this Road has given to its First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Gold Bonds an established character equal to any mortgage issue dealt in at the Stock Exchange. We are prepared to buy and sell these bonds, at any time, at our banking-house, at market price—thus placing them on the same basis, for temporary or permanent investment, with Governments or any other security.

These bonds are a first and only mortgage of $20,000 per mile, based on a railroad that has cost $40,000, and which commands, without competition, all the traffic of Northern Iowa and Southern Minnesota—shortening the distance from St. Paul to Chicago 45 miles, and to St. Louis more than 90 miles.

The net earnings are already largely in excess of interest on the bonds, and no doubt exists that they will more than double within the ensuing year.

A contract has been secured with the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company obligating the latter to invest 50 per cent. of gross earnings derived from traffic with the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Road in the bonds of this Company. This arrangement makes a practical consolidation of the two roads, and establishes a large sinking fund for the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Bonds.

The convertibility privilege in these bonds enables them to be exchanged for stock, at par, at any time. This secures to the holder, at his option, a share in any excess of earnings over the interest obligation.

An exchange of Government securities for these bonds returns 9¼ per cent. interest, instead of 5 per cent., which is all that Governments pay at present price, besides leaving an immediate gain of about 20 per cent. in price for reinvestment.

The subscription price of the bonds is 90, and accrued interest in currency.

All marketable securities taken in exchange, free of commission and express charges.

HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

☞ NEW 7-30 GOLD LOAN.

MESSRS. JAY COOKE & CO.
Offer at Par and Interest
THE NEW SEVEN-THIRTY GOLD LOAN
of the
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
Secured by first mortgage on a
RAILROAD TWO THOUSAND MILES LONG,
and on a
LAND GRANT OF SIXTY-FIVE MILLIONS OF ACRES,
being in all respects the safest, most profitable and permanent security now in the market.
THE PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST
are
PAYABLE IN GOLD.

For the fullest information address
JAY COOKE & CO.,
Fiscal Agents Northern Pacific Railway Company.
New-York: Corner Nassau and Wall sts.
Philadelphia: No. 114 South 3d-st.
Washington: No. 452 15th-st.

☞ DESIRABLE INVESTMENT.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD COMPANY
OF LONG ISLAND
SEVEN PER CENT.
FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS,
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX,
COUPON OR REGISTERED,
FOR SALE BY
WM. & JOHN O'BRIEN,
NO. 58 WALL-ST.

☞ TO BROKERS.—Wanted, a position as bookkeeper or cashier in a stock or gold house, by a young man thoroughly posted in the business; best of references given. Address W. L. J., Box No. 5,251 Post-office.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, March 8, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs..........	42	Leather, sides........	6,786
Bees-wax, pkgs......	5	Spirits Turp., bbls....	117
Cotton, bales........	6,832	Tar, bbls..............	207
Cotton-seed Oil, bbls.	52	Pork, bbls............	440
Copper, bbls..........	14	Beef, pkgs............	186
Dried Fruit, pkgs....	86	Cut-meats, pkgs......	1,195
Eggs, bbls............	2,224	Lard, tcs..............	2,109
Flour, bbls............	6,087	Lard, kegs............	417
Wheat, bushels........	1,600	Butter, pkgs..........	1,572
Corn, bushels..........	18,700	Cheese, boxes........	2,320
Oats, bushels..........	7,450	Dressed Hogs, No....	19
Malt, bushels..........	2,125	Oil-lard, bbls........	20
Grass-seed, bushels..	1,052	Oil-cake, pkgs........	470
Flaxseed, bushels....	26	Rice, pkgs............	82
Beans, bushels........	1,521	Tobacco, hhds........	254
Peas, bushels..........	831	Tobacco, bxs. and cs.	1,560
Corn-meal, bbls......	169	Whisky, bbls..........	584
Corn-meal, bags......	3,041	Wool, bales............	598
Hops, bales............	96	Starch, boxes..........	1,470
Hides, No..............	193	Tea, half-chests......	26
Hides, bdls............	37		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Russia*, for Liverpool—673 bales Cotton, 190 bags Regulus, 317 boxes Bacon, 233 pkgs. Butter, 1,155 boxes Cheese, 169 pkgs. Tobacco, 32 bbls. Pork, 1,000 bags Ore, 110 bales Hops.

By the steamer *Wyoming*, for Liverpool—19 bales Jalap, 1,367 bales Cotton, 5 bbls. Hair Restorer, 126 casks Scraps, 18,000 bushels Corn, 520 bbls. Pork, 76 tcs. Beef, 25 pkgs. Tobacco, 86 bales Hops.

By the ship *Villafranca*, for London—7,844 bbls. Flour, 50 tcs. Lard, 20 tcs. Pork, 100 bbls. Pork, 20 boxes Bacon, 420 pkgs. Finnes, 153 casks Sperm-oil, 200 cases Spermaceti, 120 bbls. Shoe-pegs, 188 boxes Clocks, 75 pkgs. Toy Pails, 61 bales Hops, 7 bales Goat-skins, 12 bbls. Sweeps, 226 cases Straw Baskets, 202 cases Sewing-machines, 115 cases Machinery, 79 Poles.

By the bark *Annie*, for Bristol—3,617 bags Oil-cake, 21 hhds. Tallow, 1,358 bbls. Resin, 1,696 boxes Cheese, 246,400 ℔s. Logwood.

By the brig *Haabets Anker*, for Cork and orders—1,981 bbls. Naphtha.

By the bark *Ankathor*, for Belle Isle and orders—22,425 bushels Wheat.

ASHES—Have been selling slowly at $6 75@$7 25 for Pots, and $8 75@$9 25 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—Rio has been firm, but quiet, in the local market. At Baltimore, 4,000 bags by the bark *Clifton* were sold on private terms. Maracaibo has been in demand and steady; 1,758 bags by the *Inez* were disposed of on private terms. Other kinds have been lightly dealt in within our former range. We quote: Java at 18c.@22c.; Maracaibo, 14c.@18c.; Laguayra, 14½c.@15½c.; Rio, 10½c.@14½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 15½c.@17c.; Jamaica, 12c.@14½c.; Singapore, 17c.@18c.; Costa Rica, 13½c.@16c.; Manila, 14c.@15c.; Mexican, 13c.@16c.; Savanilla, 13½c.@16c.; San Domingo, in bond, 10c.@10½c., gold, ⅌ ℔.

COTTON—The demand has been more confident at firm prices for early delivery, and a shade better rates for forward delivery. The offerings have been less urgent. Sales have been reported since our last of 4,217 bales for early delivery, (of which 378 bales were to arrive,) including 2,361 bales to shippers, 1,145 bales to spinners and 711 bales to speculators. Also, 15,100 bales for forward delivery, basis of Low Middling, including last evening, for March, 200 bales at 13 1-16c.; April, 1,100 bales at 13 1-16c., 1,200 bales at 13⅛c., 500 bales at 13 3-16c., 100 bales March and 100 bales April at 13⅛c., together; May, 200 bales at 13⅛c., 300 bales at 13 3-16c., 200 bales May and 200 bales June at 13⅛c.; June, 1,100 bales at 13⅜c.; July, 1,300 bales at 13⅜c.; August, 200 bales at 13⅝c., 200 bales at 13⅝c. And today, for March, 800 bales at 13c., 300 bales at 13 1-16c., 200 bales at 13⅛c., 700 bales at 13 3-16c., 200 bales at 13⅛c.; 100 bales March and 100 bales April at 13⅛c., together; April, 100 bales at 13c., 400 bales at 13⅛c., 1,300 bales at 13 3-16c., 200 bales at 13⅛c.; 100 bales April, 100 bales May, and 100 bales June at 13⅛c., together; May, 100 bales at 13⅛c., 600 bales at 13⅛c.; June, 100 bales at 13⅜c., 1,200 bales at 13⅛c., 160 bales at 13⅜c.; 100 bales June, 100 bales July and 100 bales August at 13⅜c., together; July, 400 bales at 13⅜c.; 100 bales at 13 7-16c., 100 bales at 13⅛c.; August, 400 bales at 13⅝c.; exchanged, ⅛c. paid to exchange 200 bales April for 200 bales June. The average quotations for yesterday's forward deliveries were: March, 13.04c.; April, 13.05c.; May, 13.14c.; July, 13.35c.; August, 13.52c.; June sold at 13⅛c. The receipts were 6,832 bales, including 2,774 bales per rail, 423 bales from Newbern, 745 bales from Norfolk, 2,068 bales from Savannah, and 822 bales from Charleston.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	11	11⅛	11⅜	11⅜
Good Ordinary..........	12¼	12⅜	12⅝	12⅝
Low Middling..........	13⅛	13⅜	13⅞	14⅛
Middling..............	14⅜	14⅞	15¼	15⅛
Good Middling........	16	16⅛	16⅜	16⅜

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week..........................	18,214
Receipts last week..................................	31,439
Receipts the preceding week..........................	20,115
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1870..........................	742,546
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1870....................	769,243
Receipts preceding year..............................	658,429
Exports since our last................................	2,039
Exports since Sept. 1..................................	398,993
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1870..............	430,042
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869..............	323,507
Estimated stock here..................................	116,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been generally offered with more freedom, and has been quoted a shade cheaper, leading to somewhat freer purchases, though the market was not active. Sales have been reported since our last of 13,150 bbls., all told, including poor to very choice Superfine State and Western at $6 10@$6 60; very inferior to very good Extra State at $6 70@$6 95; very good to fancy, $6 95@$7 35; poor to good shipping Extra Western, $6 65@$6 95; poor to very good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 85@$7 05, ⅌ bbl. We quote:

No. 2 Flour, ⅌ bbl..............................	$4 75@$5 85
Sour Flour......................................	5 80@ 6 60
Superfine State and Western......................	6 10@ 6 60
Extra State......................................	6 70@ 7 35
Extra City, shipping brands......................	6 70@ 7 35
Extra Genesee....................................	7 40@ 9 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands..........	6 85@ 7 05
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands..............	7 10@ 9 25
Extra Western, shipping brands....................	6 65@ 7 00
Extra Western, trade and family brands............	7 05@ 9 25
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy................	7 15@10 25

Southern Flour has been in fair request at steady rates; sales reported since our last of 1,630 bbls., in lots, at $6 25@$7 35 for poor to good, and $7 35@$9 75 for good to choice Extra, ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour has been in fair demand at $4 35@$6 35 for very inferior to very choice, ⅌ bbl.; sales, 500 bbls. Corn-meal continues in request at $3 75@$4 10 for Yellow and White Western; $3 85@$4 for Jersey, and $4 05@$4 75 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.; sales, 390 bbls. Buckwheat Flour has been in very moderate demand at $2 90@$3 20 ⅌ 100 ℔s. We quote:

Southern Flour, poor to good extra..............	$6 25@$7 35
Southern Flour, good to very fancy extra..	7 35@ 9 75
Rye Flour, inferior to very choice..............	4 35@ 6 35
Corn-meal, poor to choice........................	3 75@ 4 75
Corn-meal, puncheon..............................	21 50@22 00

FRUIT—Layer Raisins have been in reduced stock, and held more firmly at $2 80 ⅌ box, on a fair inquiry.

GRAIN—The Wheat market has been quite dull since our last, and under some increase of offerings, prices have been quoted about 2c.@3c. ⅌ bushel lower, closing heavily. The demand, which has been very limited, has been mainly from export buyers, and for good to choice samples of new crop Spring, which have been quoted at from $1 56@$1 58, in store, with most of the light business reported at $1 57 for prime; also for Old and Mixed Old and New Spring at $1 45@$1 51, chiefly at $1 46, ⅌ bushel. Red, Amber and White Wheat have been very quiet and irregular in value. Millers have been purchasing very reservedly. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 41,000 bushels, in store and afloat, including White Western at $1 70@$1 90; Red and Amber Western at $1 60@$1 68½, in store; No. 1 Spring, $1 57@$1 58, in store; No. 2 Spring, $1 56@$1 57, in store; Old and Mixed Spring at $1 45@$1 51; White Genesee at $1 85@$2; Red and Amber State (nominally) at $1 60@$1 68½; New Red Amber and Southern at $1 60@$1 68½; White Southern at $1 75@$1 90 ⅌ bushel. Corn has been in better supply and less confident demand for shipment and home use, at a reduction of about 2c. ⅌ bushel, closing heavily. Sales have been reported since our last of 59,000 bushels at 85c.@89c. for New Mixed Western, closing at 87c., for prime samples; 87c.@90c. for Yellow Jersey, Western and Southern; 87c.@93c. for White do.; 82c.@84c. for odd lots from track, in poor condition, ⅌ bushel. Rye continues inactive and nominal at $1 10@$1 15 for Western and State, ⅌ bushel. Barley has been in light demand at $1 05@$1 20 for ordinary to very choice Canada West; $1 05@$1 10 for Western, and $1 for State. Barley-malt continues very quiet at 95c.@$1 20 for inferior to prime Canada, $1 05 for Western, and 90c.@93c. for State. Oats have been quoted firm, but have attracted less attention. Sales have been reported since our last of 37,000 bushels at 66c.@71½c., as the extremes, for inferior to prime new Mixed White Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Ohio, chiefly on the basis of 68c.@68½c., in store, for Mixed and Western; 69½c.@70c. for do., afloat; 68½c.@70c. for State; 69c.@71½c. for White Ohio; 68½c. for old Mixed Western, in store, ⅌ bushel. The export clearances since our last have been 7,844 bbls. Flour for London; 18,000 bushels Corn for Liverpool, and 22,425 bushels Wheat for Belle Isle and orders.

GUNNY, BAGS AND BAGGING—Of Bags, 500 bales were sold at Boston at 11c., gold, in bond. Nothing new in Bagging.

HAY—Bale Hay has been in moderate demand at $1 15@$1 20 for shipping, and $1 20@$1 45 for local use, ⅌ 100 ℔s. Straw continues in demand at from 85c.@$1 05 for Short and Long, ⅌ 100 ℔s.

HEMP—Manila has been firm, without further transactions of moment. Of Jute, 1,000 bales have been sold at 5¼c., gold, for low grades; and of Jute Butts, the sales for prompt delivery and to arrive, here and at Boston, have been extensive, having reached 4,600 bales at 3¾c., gold, and 4c.@4½c., currency, ⅌ ℔.

HOPS—A moderate inquiry prevails for prime stock. Prices are unaltered. We quote the range from 6c.@12c. for crop of 1870, and 2c.@4c. for older growth, ⅌ ℔. Receipts, 90 bales; exports, 267 bales.

MOLASSES—The demand has been fair, at about previous quotations. Sales, 346 bbls. New-Orleans at 52c.@70c.; 61 hhds. Porto Rico, part at 60c. for new crop, and 308 hhds. and 40 tcs. and bbls. Cuba Muscovado, on private terms. We quote: Porto Rico at from 30c.@55c. for old, and 38c.@60c. for new; Cuba, 20c.@35c. for old, and 23c.@45c. for new; English Islands, 25c.@45c., and New-Orleans at from 40c.@72c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been quiet, since our last, at about $2 75 for Strained, from yard, and $2 85 for do., to arrive; sales 400 bbls. No. 2 at $2 90 ⅌ 280 ℔s.; receipts, — bbls.; exports, 1,358 bbls. Tar has been inactive at former rates; receipts, 207 bbls. Crude Turpentine wholly nominal. Spirits Turpentine very tame at 54c. for merchantable; sales, 65 bbls.; receipts, 117 bbls. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 53½c.@55c., ⅌ gallon. Crude nominal. Resin, $2 70@$8 50 ⅌ 280 ℔s., the latter for extra choice White. Tar, $2 45@$2 50. Pitch, $2 75 ⅌ bbl.

PETROLEUM—Crude, in bulk, has been in better demand and quoted firmer, with 14⅞c. bid, and 15c. asked. Sales of equal to 1,800 bbls., for early delivery, have been reported since our last at about 14⅞c. ⅌ gallon. Shipping Crude has attracted rather more attention at 19c.@19¼c., in shipping order here, and 18½c. in shipping order at Philadelphia. The receipts at Philadelphia were 150 bbls. for the day. The Creek advices have been of a rather firm though not active market. Lower Road deliveries were quoted at $4 45@$4 50, and Upper at $4 35 ⅌ bbl. The monthly statement of production for February has been reported as more favorable to the selling interests. Refined has been in some demand for shipment, and quoted at 24⅝c.@24¾c. for Standard White, early delivery, as the current figures, though no important transactions were reported. At Philadelphia the demand has been very moderate on the reduced basis of 24⅞c for Standard White, ⅌ gallon. Sales were reported of 2,500 bbls. on private terms. The receipts at Philadelphia were 2,750 bbls. The export clearances have not been important. The demand for Refined Oil, in cases, has been good, but the offerings have been less liberal, in view of the recent large sales, and holders have been firmer in their views. The current quotations for standard White, in cases, range from 30c.@31c. ⅌ gallon. Some 3,500 cases have been sold within the range. The gas-light brand has been sold ahead of production. The very extensive sale reported in our last involves deliveries for some weeks to come. Naphtha has been in less demand and quoted nominally at from 9½c.@9¾c., in shipping order, 15½c.@16c. in cases, and 4¾c.@5c. in bulk, ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—The offerings of Pork have been more liberal, and prices have been quoted lower and irregular, with a moderate inquiry noted; sales have been reported since our last of 390 bbls. at $21 50@$22 for New Mess; $21 for Old Mess; $18@$19 for New Prime to Extra Prime; $20 75@$21 for Western Prime Mess, ⅌ bbl. For forward delivery there was a livlier call noted for New Western Mess, on the reduced basis of $21 75@$22, chiefly at $21 75, seller April, and $21 90@$22 for May; sales, 3,250 bbls. Dressed Hogs have been quiet and heavy within the range of 8½c.@8¾c. for Western, and 9c.@9¾c. for City. Cut-meats continue inactive at drooping rates. Sales have been reported of 90 pkgs. at 14c.@15c. for Pickled Hams, and 9c. for Dry-salted Shoulders, ⅌ ℔. Bacon has been quiet, but quoted heavy; sales, 125 boxes at 10¼c.@10½c. for Long Clear; 11¼c.@11¾c. for Short Clear; 10¼c.@10½c. for Cumberland. Lard has been in light demand at about previous quotations, closing irregularly; sales have been reported since our last of 575 tcs. and bbls. for prompt delivery, at 12c.@13¼c. for No. 1 to very choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 12¾c.@13c. for new Western Steam, and 12⅞c.@12¾c. for City, ⅌ ℔. For forward delivery sales have been reported of 250 tcs. Western Steam, seller April, at 13¼c. ⅌ ℔. Beef has been in very moderate supply and fair demand at uniform rates; sales have been reported of 175 bbls., in lots, at $10@$16 for Plain Mess, $15@$18 for Extra, ⅌ bbl. Tierce Beef has been in request and quoted firm at $23@$28 50 for Prime Mess, $28@$31 50 Indian Mess, ⅌ tierce; sales since our last, 850 tcs. Beef hams continue in fair request at $28@$32 for large and job lots, ⅌ bbl.; sales, 135 bbls. Butter has been in quite moderate demand, including State, inferior to prime, 20c.@42c., and Western, inferior to strictly prime, 12c.@35c.; the day's receipts were 1,572 pkgs. Cheese has been selling to a fair extent; 5c.@16½c., as extremes, for very common to fancy Factory; the day's receipts have been 2,320 boxes. The week's business in Butter and Cheese Messrs. STARIN & FLOYD notice thus: The total receipts of Butter for the week ending this day are 10,452 packages. The market has ruled firm and steady for strictly fine to fancy grades, which are not plenty, while low to medium grades are dull and heavy, and are offered at lower prices. The attempted advance in rates, and the operations at high prices in the dairy districts, in anticipation, has proved an abortion, and terminates with the usual loss to the projectors. Having in view the solid advantage of the great dairy interest of this State, we shall at our leisure again revert to the miserable attempts of a portion of our dairymen to produce new Butter before its season, and by so doing lay the foundation of a permanent injury to the cattle, and of a positive decrease in the value and quality of the product, with the hope of correcting in time this great and growing evil. Our quotations are unchanged:

Chemung, Sussex and Orange County Dairies, firkins, ⅌ ℔....................................	36@38
Chenango, Delaware and Chautauqua County Dairies, firkins, ⅌ ℔..........................	34@36
Broome, Steuben and Cortland County Dairies, firkins, ⅌ ℔................................	34@36
Cattaraugus and Yates County Dairies, firkins, ⅌ ℔..	32@33
Common to fair State Dairies, firkins, ⅌ ℔......	25@28
State, half-firkin tubs, extra, ⅌ ℔..............	40@42
State, half-firkin tubs, fair to good, ⅌ ℔........	34@37
Welsh tubs, Lewis and Oswego Counties, ⅌ ℔..	30@35
Welsh tubs, fair to good State, ⅌ ℔............	29@30
State, Jersey and Pennsylvania, fresh pails, ⅌ ℔.	35@47
Pennsylvania Dairies, firkins good to prime, ⅌ ℔..	32@33
Pennsylvania Dairies, firkins, ordinary, ⅌ ℔....	27@29
Western Reserve, firkins, good to prime, ⅌ ℔....	23@25
Michigan and Indiana, firkins, good to prime, ⅌ ℔..	23@25
Chicago and North-west, firkins, good to prime, ⅌ ℔..	18@20
Ordinary Western, firkins, good to prime, ⅌ ℔..	16@18
Common and White Western and State Stock, ⅌ ℔..	12@13
Canada, fair to prime, ⅌ ℔......................	22@25
Roll Butter, prime, ⅌ ℔..........................	25@28
Roll Butter, ordinary, ⅌ ℔......................	20@22

The total receipts of Cheese for the week ending this day are 5,037 boxes. We note an advance in fancy stock to 17c., at which the market is firm. Business is not active, as the rigid views of holders cannot be varied, but a sufficient actual demand prevails to diminish stock quite as rapidly as holders desire. We quote:

State Factories, fine to extra, ⅌ ℔..............	16 @17
State Factories, fair to good, ⅌ ℔..............	14½@15½
State Factories, ordinary, ⅌ ℔..................	12½@13½
State Factories, skimmed, ⅌ ℔..................	3 @10
State Farm Dairies, extra, ⅌ ℔..................	16 @17
State Farm Daries, ordinary to good, ⅌ ℔....	13½@15
Western, fair to good, ⅌ ℔......................	12 @14
Western, ordinary, ⅌ ℔..........................	10 @11½

SEEDS—Further sales of 1,500 bags Calcutta Linseed have been reported at $2 10, gold, ⅌ bushel of 52 ℔s. Nothing really new in other kinds.

SUGARS—The demand has been moderate, and with less urgent offerings prices have shown more steadiness. Sales 995 hhds. New-Orleans, Cuba and Demerara at 8c.@11¼c., and 97 boxes Havana at 9c.@9¾c. ⅌ ℔. We quote fair to good refining grades Cuba at 8¼c.@8⅝c. for new and old; fair to choice Grocery grades, 8⅞c.@9⅜c.; Porto Rico Grocery grades range from 9c.@10c.; No. 12 Box Sugars, 9¼c. ⅌ ℔. Refined continue in fair demand at from 10¾c.@12¼c. ⅌ ℔.

TALLOW, &C.—Sales have been reported since our last of 275,000 ℔s. Tallow at 8⅞c.@9c., chiefly at 8 15-16c., for Prime; also, 40,000 ℔s. Stearine at 13c.@13⅛c. ⅌ ℔.

WHISKY—Has been in fair demand at firmer prices, with sales reported since our last of 430 bbls., at 93c.@93¼c. for iron-bound pkgs., ⅌ gallon. Receipts, 584 bbls.

FREIGHTS—The market shows a steadier temper as a rule, with a pretty fair call for room, both sail and steam, the available supply of which latter is at present quite limited, particularly for Liverpool. The engagements since our last include, for Liverpool, 1,870 bales Cotton at ¼d.@5-16d. by sail, and 5-16d.@⅜d. by steam, ⅌ ℔.; (for Grain room, by steam, 6¼d. was bid and 7d. asked;) 400 tcs. Lard, by sail, at 25s; 190 hhds. Tallow, part by steam, at 27s. 6d., and by sail, on private terms; also a British ship, of 821 tons, for general cargo, on private terms. For London, 2,100 bbls. Flour, by sail, at 2s. 3d. ⅌ bbl.; 500 bags Clover-seed, by steam, at 30s. ⅌ ton; also, a British ship of 1,498 tons register, placed on the berth for general cargo. For Glasgow, 2,500 bbls. Flour, by sail, at 2s. ⅌ bbl.; 15,000 bushels Wheat at 6d. ⅌ bushel. For Bristol, A North German bark, of 361 tons register, now here, with 1,800 bbls. Resin, and 1,500 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, from Wilmington, at 4s. 3d.@6s. 1½d., respectively. For Bremen, a North German ship of 924 tons register, with general cargo, including Cotton, at 9-16c.@13-16c., ⅌ ℔.; also some Resin and Tobacco on private terms. For a Baltic port, a Danish brig of 185 tons register, with about 900 bbls. Petroleum, on private terms. For a Continental port, a bark, with about 2,800 bbls. Petroleum, rumored, without particulars. For Gibraltar and orders, an Italian bark, with 2,500 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 5s. 3d.@6s. 3d. Another bark, with about 1,400 bbls. Petroleum, also from Philadelphia and at the same rates; and an Austria schooner, with general cargo, hence, on private terms. For an Italian port, a schooner, with Cotton, at about ⅜c. ⅌ ℔.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, March 8, 1871.

No quotations in horned cattle or Veal. Sheep continue steady. At Forty-eighth-street Sheep Yards, this forenoon, sales were brisk. The quality was from fair to good, the supply light, and prices from 6¼c.@8c. ⅌ ℔. Hogs are quite dull. The trade is chiefly in the hands of slaughterers. Prices, $7 06¼ ⅌ cwt., live weight; City-dressed, 9c.@9½c. ⅌ ℔.; Western-dressed, 8½c.@8¾c. ⅌ ℔. The market closed thus yesterday, and opened on the same basis this forenoon.

SALES TODAY—FORTY-EIGHTH-STREET SHEEP MARKET.

HUME & ELLIOTT sold 438 Sheep, weight 36,470 ℔s., at 6¾c. ⅌ ℔.; 104 Sheep, weight 10,830 ℔s., at 7¼c. ⅌ ℔.; 46 Sheep, weight 4,180 ℔s., at 7½c. ⅌ ℔.; 48 Sheep, weight 7,080 ℔s., at 8c. ⅌ ℔.

Fresh arrivals at above Market this day: 753 Sheep, 4 Cows, 6 Veals, including 2 cars Canada Sheep, 1 car Michigan Sheep, 1 car York State.

WEEHAWKEN YARDS.

Gross arrivals for week ending March 6, 1871: 1,469 head of horned Cattle, 4,178 Sheep, 3 Cows, 8 Calves, 82 Horses; arrived in 162 cars, Weehawken Yards.

Weekly reports of sales effected by JUDD & BUCKINGHAM for week ending March 6, 1871: 2,468 Sheep; price received, $12,228 32; range of prices, 5¼c.@6¾c. ⅌ ℔.; average, $4 56 ⅌ head; the above all Western stock, except 1 car of State Sheep; average weight, 87 ℔s. ⅌ head; price all round, 6¼c. ⅌ ℔.

Weekly report of Sheep sold by LEECH & BARNES, at same yards, for week ending March 6, 1871: 1,321 Sheep; average ⅌ head, $5 10.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1871.

Amusements this Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING. Leading characters by Messrs. Edwin Booth, Barrett, McVicker, and Miss Pateman.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THE SERIOUS FAMILY. Leading characters by Messrs. John Brougham, Marlowe, Stoddart, Mrs. Jennings, Miss Tracy, Mrs. Sefton and Miss Fowler.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near Broadway.
SARATOGA. Leading characters by Messrs. Harkins, Lewis, Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport and Miss Fanny Morant.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
G. L. RICHELIEU, (Burlesque.) Leading characters by Mr. G. L. Fox and Misses Ada Harland and Lillie Eldridge.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
THE BLACK CROOK. Leading characters by Messrs. Morton, Rogers, Hamilton, and Miss Pauline Markham.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
Broadway, near Washington-place.
A SILENT PROTECTOR, Sketches, &c. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. Wm. H. Lingard.

STADT THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
DIE NIEBELUNGER. Leading character by Mme. Seebach.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.
GRAND EQUESTRIAN and GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.
MATINEE at 2½ o'clock.

CENTRAL CHAPEL.
56th-st., near Broadway.
PANORAMA OF EUROPE.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum	3
Two copies, one year	5
Ten copies, one year	25
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.	
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2
Five copies, one year	8
Ten copies, one year	15
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.	
Twenty copies, one year	25
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.	
The European Edition, per annum, postage extra	3

Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed to clergymen at the lowest club rates.

Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Address
H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

Advertising Rates of the New-York Times.

Ordinary classified advertisements, 20 cents per line each insertion.

Business Notices, fifth page, before Marriages and Deaths, 50 cents per line each insertion.

Special Notices, fifth page, after Marriages and Deaths, 30 cents per line each insertion.

Advertisements on eighth page, 30 cents per line each insertion.

City Items with word "advertisement" prefixed 60 cents per line each insertion.

Deaths or Marriage Notices, $1 each insertion.

The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 9 o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; also at No. 6 Astor-Place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

In the French Assembly, yesterday, a proposition was made to abrogate all laws against the right to hold meetings and form associations. M. THIERS, in answer to an inquiry, said the war expenses outside of Paris exceeded 1,100,000,000 francs. A report was made in favor of annulling the election of GARIBALDI to the Assembly from Algiers. VICTOR HUGO arose to defend the Italian, but was interrupted by a tumult, and was prevented from continuing by a storm of hisses. He then gave in his resignation and abruptly quit the Chamber. The Minister of Marine proposes a reduction of the budget, and the Minister of War a reorganization of the army and the defenses including fortifications on the German frontier. From recently-published diplomatic correspondence it is seen that Earl GRANVILLE, at the instance of the DUC DE BROGLIE, represented to Count BISMARCK that it would be impossible for France to pay six milliards of francs demanded, and that this reached Mr. RUSSELL at Versailles when it was too late to interfere. The latter, however, believes a duplicate of the dispatch reached Count BISMARCK before the reduction to five milliards was finally agreed upon. No further disturbances have occurred in Paris and hopes are expressed that quiet will be restored. The forts on the left bank of the Seine were delivered up to the French on the 7th inst. The German Emperor has left Versailles and gone to Ferrieres. Count VON BISMARCK is now on his return journey to Berlin. The day of the Emperor's return to Berlin has not been fixed, but it will be observed as a day of thanksgiving throughout Germany. He will open the Reichstag in person on the 21st inst. The French prisoners in Hanover have been sent to Hamburg, whence they will proceed to France.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The London *Times*, speaking of the High Commission, yesterday, expressed the opinion that England repudiates responsibility for the depredations of the *Alabama* until it is decided by an impartial arbitrator, and that if a cession of territory is mooted, the English Commissioners will "take care it is not mentioned twice." A telegram of last evening says that these views represent the opinions of the British Government, and that instructions in accordance with them have been transmitted to the High Commissioners....The Newcastle workmen have gained their point in the recent strike. A strike has begun among the workmen at Rouboix, France....A Russian loan of £12,000,000 has been issued by ROTHSCHILD, of London....Small-pox is increasing in England....The elections in Bavaria have resulted in the choice of twenty-nine Liberals and seventeen "Patriots."

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

Among the bills introduced in the Senate was one for the improvement of the public parks in New-York, which authorizes the Controller to issue thirty-year bonds, the annual interest on which shall not exceed $100,000, and for the redemption of which the parks shall be pledged. The East River and Bushwick Underground Railroad Company bill was recommitted to the Railroad Committee. A debate arose on the bill to abolish the office of Superintendent of Canal Repairs, but no definite action was reached. In the Assembly, the bill to make May 30 (Decoration Day) and March 17 (St. Patrick's Day) legal holidays was defeated after debate. The bill authorizing Brooklyn to borrow money was passed. The bill to allow the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals to acquire title to real estate was passed. At 1 P. M. Mr. ALVORD's concurrent resolutions on the death of D. FLOYD JONES, the Lieutenant-Governor of the State, were adopted unanimously, and the House adjourned.

GENERAL.

The first political meeting of the present political campaign in New-Hampshire, was held at Concord last evening. Hon. STEWART L. WOODFORD, of New-York, addressed a large and enthusiastic audience in Phœnix Hall upon the political issues of the day.

Bids for $136,000 of Cincinnati bonds, payable in fifteen years, at 7 3-10 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, were opened yesterday, and awards made to the Eutaw Savings Bank of Baltimore of $50,000 at three per cent. premium, and the remainder to the First National Bank of Cincinnati at 2 76½-100 per cent. premium....The Convention of the Ohio Scottish Rite Masonic bodies continued at Cincinnati yesterday. Degrees were conferred on a large number of candidates, and a banquet was given in the Temple at 6 o'clock.

Seventy M. D.'s and seven adepts in dentistry were graduated at the Harvard Medical College at Boston yesterday.

In the trial of FILKINS, at Albany, yesterday, on the charge of robbing an express-car, testimony was given to show the honesty and general good character of the accused.

The South Carolina Legislature adjourned *sine die* yesterday. Among the acts passed was one funding the State debt and forbidding its increase without the approval of two-thirds of the people as expressed in a popular vote.

The election for Supervisors in Erie County, yesterday, resulted in the choice of twelve Democrats and thirteen Republicans. This makes the entire Board stand—Democrats 27, Republicans 23. In Saratoga County there is a gain of three or four Republican Supervisors, giving that party a majority in the Board.

A fire at Leavenworth, Kansas, on Tuesday, destroyed five buildings, together valued at $25,000.

It is reported that some of the mining companies in Pennsylvania are resuming operations.

The Mount Carmel District Miners' and Laborers' Beneficial Association has offered $500 reward for the arrest and conviction of the parties who exploded the powder-keg in WILLIAMS' house, killing GEORGE HOFFMAN.

At the riot at Meridian, Miss., on Tuesday, one white man, Judge BRAMLETTE, and six negroes, were killed.

At Buffalo Gap, Va., on Tuesday, a mob of twenty-five negroes attacked one JACKSON NORVELL, and one of their number was killed and another fatally wounded.

The Grand Jury at Wheeling, West Va., have found nine indictments against one A. C. QUARRIER, seven of which are for changing figures in the accounts of the Norway Manufacturing Company.

The question of an arbitration is now under consideration by the coal operators and miners. The former propose Gov. RANDOLPH, of New-Jersey, as arbitrator, but the latter have not yet agreed to the plan.

Several Newark brewers were yesterday sentenced to pay fines ranging from $100 to $700, for the improper use of beer-stamps.

A telegram from Owego, N. Y., states that the jury in the case of notorious DAN NOBLE, brought in a verdict of guilty on Tuesday.

SAMUEL YOUNG, eldest son of THOMAS G. YOUNG, editor of the Saratoga *Sentinel*, was brutally beaten by a Canadian Frenchman, on Tuesday, in a saloon at Saratoga, so that he died in a few hours.

The Murderer of Mr. Nathan.

We have been in possession for several weeks past of some remarkable discoveries in connection with the Nathan murder, but the information was communicated to us under a pledge of confidence, and consequently we were compelled to keep our readers in the dark. That restriction, however, is now removed, and we may state that the Police have the best possible reasons for the belief that a man known as BILLY FORRESTER, and by half a dozen other names, really committed the fearful crime which so startled the town last Summer. The description of this man will be found in another column, and we hope it will attract the attention of the Police authorities all over the world. We shall only state here that he is a man of about thirty-five years of age, with black eyes, straight black hair cut short, sunken cheeks, tooth out in the left upper jaw, and a *bracelet marked in India ink on his left wrist*. This last mark ought to lead to his detection.

The Police have been on the look out for this miscreant almost ever since the murder was committed, and it was poor Superintendent JOURDAN's fixed opinion that he alone was the man who actually struck the fatal blow or blows. Justice DOWLING, than whom a more experienced or keen-witted criminal Magistrate does not exist, seems to have come to the same conclusion, and every precaution was taken to bring FORRESTER's guilt home to him whenever he fell into the hands of the Police. Thus far, however, he has eluded all the vigilance of the force. He seems to have been under surveillance in other States, but the anxiety of one officer or another to seize the whole of the reward furthered his plans of escape. There are policemen, we are sorry to say, who would rather see a criminal go at large than allow anybody but themselves to obtain the reward offered for his apprehension. The story told elsewhere will serve to show how far the reward system is tending to destroy the very object which it was designed to serve.

Few things which could happen would strike the imagination of the criminal class more than the capture and execution of the murderer of Mr. NATHAN. It would be a warning to incipient assassins such as is greatly needed in this community, and it would strengthen the security of the public more than the addition of a thousand men to the Police force. For these reasons we cannot but earnestly hope that the guilty man will yet be caught, and undergo the penalty of the law. The ruffian FORRESTER seems to be a curse to the earth—one of those fiends in human form who regard the lives of their fellow men as of less value than the lives of vermin, and whose hands are covered with blood. If the Police are right in their conjectures, it is the duty of every man to search him out, and we hope to record shortly that one of those apparently slight accidents which often unearth the wiliest criminal has resulted in the arrest of FORRESTER.

Democratic Hocus-Pocus.

A change of day for the State elections being, in the opinion of Tammany's Senators, expedient, the duty of Tammany's organs is to invent excuses for the change. The *World* is the first to attempt the task, and it sets out with a display of candor that is positively refreshing. "By adopting a different day," it frankly says, "we should frustrate the intended effect of the Federal Election law on our State elections," "and not only frustrate it, but make it recoil against its authors." As the only object of the Federal law is to secure orderly and honest elections, the candor of the *World* cannot be too much admired. Frustrating a law designed to guarantee a faithful expression of electoral opinion clearly means an unchecked, undisguised exercise at the polls of the means by which alone Tammany obtained and keeps its supremacy. The managers of the Senate bill will scarcely thank Mr. TWEED's newspaper for so broadly proclaiming the purpose to be effected.

But the New-York Democracy will not be content with simply frustrating a wise and just law; they are resolved that it shall "recoil" upon the Republican Party. So far as we can comprehend the *World's* philosophy, it amounts to this: The October elections in Pennsylvania, Indiana and Ohio, are watched with national interest, as indications of the Presidential vote. New-York is, therefore, of no moment as a barometer of opinion respecting the Presidency. But, by changing the day for the New-York State election from November to October, the significance of the result in the three other States named will be dwarfed, while the importance of this State will be in a corresponding degree augmented! The process of reasoning by which this conclusion is reached is too profound for the ordinary understanding. Divested of circumlocution, it might, perhaps, be described as an argument to prove that the influence upon national opinion of genuine Republican victories in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana may be neutralized by a Democratic victory in New-York, albeit acquired shamelessly and notoriously by corruption, fraud, and violence. The force of the proposition thus broadly stated is not obvious. Tammany may believe that the people of other States are ignorant or indifferent in regard to the methods and agencies that contribute to its success; but the assumption will be falsified when the time comes. The country will know that a result obtained by Tammany in full possession of the polls has no value as a sign of the result that will be obtained at an election held subject to the provisions of the Federal law. The American people are not fools, though the *World* may consider itself at liberty to assume that they are.

Yet another excuse is assigned for the contemplated change. It "will give greater freedom to the Democratic Party in the selection of Presidential candidates." That is to say, the Democratic free-traders of New-York will have more influence in the nominating Convention than the Democratic protectionists of Pennsylvania, when the two States hold their local elections on the same day. The logic is not very cogent, but we suppose that it is the best the *World* has ready for the occasion.

Still another reason! "If the day of our State election is changed, and the Democratic Party triumphantly elects its State candidates in October, it thereby insures the members of Congress and Presidential electors in November." There might be some conceivable connection between the two incidents, if the circumstances were the same in both cases. If Tammany were by any hocus-pocus enabled to control the Federal election in November, as absolutely as it expects to control the State election when held in October, the two results would probably be in their nature identical. Just here it is, however, that the *World's* argument breaks down. Organized ruffianism and rascality may give Tammany the victory in October, but they will be powerless as against Federal authority in November. The latter election, at any rate, will be neither a fraud nor a farce.

We recommend the *World* to give its inventive faculties a rest. Its excuses are not needed to soothe the consciences owned by Tammany in the Legislature. And though the excuses were ten times more plausible than they are, they would not persuade the public that the proposed change originates in aught else than the fears of the Democracy, which the enactment of a wholesome Federal law has awakened.

The Ballot-Box in England.

It has taken forty years to convince Englishmen of the advantages of secret voting. It is a curious reminder of the long interval of political thought that divides us from the communities of the Old World, to find a Liberal Ministry introducing their Ballot bill at a moment when many of our advanced thinkers are beginning to defend a return to the open exercise of the electoral franchise. Mr. FORSTER, who has undertaken the task of conducting the Government bill through its various stages, grounds his support of the measure upon the fact "that it would destroy the illegitimate influences of bribery and intimidation, which are the besetting sins of our parliamentary system." The besetting sins of *our* system—repeating and ballot-stuffing, to wit—or, as the English Cabinet Minister calls them, "personation" and "forgery," are but very slenderly provided against. Secrecy is at present considered by the majority of British Liberals to be the infallible panacea for electoral corruption; though we shall, not improbably, find them in rather less time than another generation, recognizing the fact that the monster is hydra-headed, and can adapt itself to the restrictions of the ballot as readily as to the public huckstering of open votes.

Mr. FORSTER defines the principles upon which the bill has been constructed, and they are these: First, the attainment of as much simplicity as possible, and, next, the preservation of complete secrecy, so that the voter shall find it impossible to prove to any one who may have bargained with him for his vote in what direction he has given it. In order to fulfill the latter object, the following provisions have been inserted in the bill: No paper except the official paper shall be used; the voting paper shall not be given to the voter until he enters the polling-booth, and the voter is not to be permitted to put any mark upon the voting paper except that which is necessary to show for whom the vote is given. Mr. FORSTER admits the existence of three dangers in secret voting, of whose practical effects we have had melancholy experience. These are, that the voting papers may be tampered with by the officials having charge of the election, or by persons of influence, who might, by some means, get hold of them; the possibility of the voting papers being forged; and a danger which he, good easy man, does not personally apprehend—the possible increase in "personation." In defending the ballot against the charge of affording greater facilities than open voting for the last of these evils, Mr. FORSTER raised a laugh by quoting our familiar Democratic axiom, "vote early and vote often." British legislators may possibly find, ere long, that its application renders it no laughing matter. Mr. FORSTER confesses his inability to provide any other remedy against repeating than that already in existence, viz., arrest and punishment.

Two minor remedies have been devised against "personation." The one is, that where a candidate can be convicted of procuring or attempting to procure false votes, he shall be deprived of his seat. The other is, that where an elector, tendering his vote, finds some one else has voted for him, the vote shall be kept aside, and, under certain circumstances, counted for the candidate in whose favor he had intended to vote. To guard against "forged voting papers"—*i. e.*, ballots—being used, the precaution has been adopted of requiring the returning officer, as he gives out his paper to each voter, to mark it with a certain private stamp, "the character of which he shall be bound to keep secret, and which shall not be used again until a certain time shall have expired." In this way, when the ballot-boxes come to be opened, each unstamped voting paper can at once be rejected. Curiously enough, the English Ministry has not ventured to go the length of closing the public houses on the day of election. They have stopped short at the clause which prohibits the use of liquor-stores as committee-rooms during the progress of elections.

Other provisions are adverted to, chiefly bearing upon electoral abuses of purely English origin, notably on the peculiarly British nuisance of "nomination days." It will be noted that the framers of the bill do not contemplate the introduction of our system of voting by ticket. In the absence of any intimation to the contrary, we may assume that the ballots for the election of members of Parliament, at least, will simply contain the names of the two or three candidates who are publicly nominated, and that the voter will be left to intimate his choice by scratching the one or more whom he has to reject. As the bill applies also to municipal elections, such a process in this case must become a somewhat cumbrous one. There is a sufficiently large number of English voters unable to read, to render the uniform exercise of the ballot in its strict sense, and according to the manner defined, an impossibility. The bill as introduced seems to have been favorably received by the majority of Liberals in Parliament and in the Press. It may be an interesting piece of information for people in this country to hear, on the authority of a Conservative M. P.—Mr. BERESFORD HOPE—that "all accounts received from the United States concurred in saying that a man was hustled, mobbed, and buffeted if he did not go to the poll with his ticket in his hat." The honorable member, like many of his associates on the same benches, is evidently about as grossly ignorant concerning the United States as when, seven years ago, he anticipated the downfall of the Union, and rejoiced greatly at the prospect of the same.

A Strange Story.

Circumstantial evidence, although one of the most indispensable levers in the complicated machinery of justice, is yet chargeable with the destruction or ruin of many an innocent life. Cases are numerous in the books where facts have so cruelly combined as to enforce an irresistible impression of guilt against one who, after conviction and execution, is discovered to have been guiltless. Perhaps in no instance is this conspiracy of events more curious than when it turns upon a close personal resemblance between the real and the supposed criminal. To prove the identity of the prisoner is almost the first step in a criminal prosecution, and one in which the greatest caution and exactness is demanded by every principle of natural justice. And yet, notwithstanding these precautions, it sometimes happens that some "living image" of the true culprit is tried and punished in his stead.

A rather remarkable instance of this sort occurred not long since in Michigan. In 1847 a quarrel took place on the steamer *Globe*, then lying in the harbor of Mackinaw, in which one of the owners of the boat, named ROBINSON, was so badly wounded as to die in a few hours. The murderer's jaw having been broken by a kick from his victim, he was permitted to go to a surgeon and have it dressed, and afterward to go at large. When his arrest was finally ordered, and a reward of six hundred dollars set upon his head, he was nowhere to be found, although he was known to several of the crew who had been engaged in the scuffle. In spite of this notoriety, the most strenuous efforts of the authorities failed to discover any trace of the guilty person, and the matter was finally forgotten, except by a few zealous officials whose memories were kept sharpened by the promised reward. Among these was the turnkey of the Wayne County Jail, afterward janitor of the Chicago City Prison. To this worthy, hope long deferred finally came at last, when one morning in 1860, thirteen years after the date of the murder, he found in his charge a certain EDWARD MURPHY, who had been locked up for drunkenness the night before. Him, upon inspection and inquiry, the ex-turnkey and janitor declared to be the murderer. A person whom he called in to identify MURPHY, at first failed, but succeeded in doing so after a consultation with the janitor. Other witnesses were brought from Detroit, and after similar consultations, arrived at a similar conclusion.

The end of the investigation was that a requisition was procured from the Governor of the State, and MURPHY was taken to Mackinaw, and put on trial for murder. In the interim he had not been allowed to write home, or his letters had been intercepted; he had been denied permission to communicate with counsel or friends, and his wife had been informed that he was dead. Utterly without money or sympathy, and positively identified by the ex-turnkey and his associates, MURPHY's fate was speedily decided. He was found guilty, and asked the usual question if he had any reason to give why sentence should not be passed upon him. Then he told his story—that he was a farmer from the centre of Illinois, where he had lived for fifteen years, and that he had come to Chicago on the fatal night, in quest of some stolen cattle. Apparently this statement was treated as a criminal's invention; no pains, at least, seem to have been taken to verify it; and while the ex-turnkey pocketed his reward, MURPHY went to the State Prison. There he remained for some years, until at last he succeeded in communicating with his wife, only to find that believing him dead she had sold his property, squandered the proceeds, and was without a cent to assist him. He had then no other resource but to write to his friends in Ireland, from whom he obtained money to fee a lawyer. The case was then for the first time strictly inquired into, the prisoner's innocence proved, and his wrongs partially requited with the poor reparation of an official pardon.

We give this account as we find it in an exchange, without vouching for its accuracy. But if these facts are truly stated, they furnish an extraordinary commentary on the administration of justice in the States of Michigan and Illinois. That it should be possible in our land and time for an innocent man to be arrested, shut off from communication with his friends, convicted, and imprisoned with scarcely a chance of defense or escape, is certainly a striking instance of the failure of justice. One moral at least is suggested by this story, which cannot be too often or too vigorously enforced, and that is the impolicy of permitting criminal officers to share in rewards offered for the detection or arrest of offenders. To this abuse may be directly traced the utter inefficiency and demoralization of our Police system, and it is perhaps the strongest reason why today in this City murder is often committed, almost in public, with entire impunity. Premiums on duty already well paid for can only result in relaxing, and finally destroying, that sense of official honor and responsibility which is the surest guarantee of faithful performance. This is their least evil. Their graver effects become visible when our detectives "put up" bond and bank robberies to secure the rewards for the recovery of the booty, or when, for a few paltry dollars, an innocent man's life or liberty is sworn away by an enterprising and inventive informer.

Monkey and Man.

Mr. DARWIN's new work on the *Descent of Man*, has recently appeared, and a lively ethnological discussion may now fairly be expected. The broad conclusion arrived at by Mr. DARWIN is thus unequivocally expressed by him: "Man is descended from a hairy quadruped, furnished with a tail and pointed ears, probably arboreal in his habits, and an inhabitant of the Old World." This is laid down by the author as the result of a long chain of reasoning, and we need not say that it will be hotly disputed. The protracted series of skirmishes that has been going on for the last twelve years, and in which HUXLEY, HERBERT SPENCER, and others have taken part, will now in all probability culminate in a battle royal, and end, perhaps, in furnishing the world with more definite conclusions than have hitherto been reached. Pending this result we may observe two interesting facts: First, that startling as is Mr. DARWIN's proposition, it only affirms as the final term of a logical analysis what Lord MONBODDO bluntly asserted one hundred years ago without one; and, second, that the latest discoveries, which from time to time we have printed, seem to establish the superior antiquity of man *as* man on the American continent.

Mr. DARWIN, however, considers that our original progenitors lived in Africa, so that the queer song which claims among other things that the Ethiopian is "de sooperior race" may, so far as age goes, have something besides humor to recommend it. Mr. DARWIN traces with immense pains and elaboration the so-called evidences in the physical structure of man of his descent from less highly organized forms. He holds that there is a general tendency in our race to augment the totality of its functions; a theory altogether in harmony with the "progressive" notions of the day. He points out the curious rudimentary structures in man, which he possesses in common with some of the lower animals—one of these being the blunt point on the folded margin of the ear. Mr. DARWIN concedes that the present difference between the lowest savage and the highest monkey is great—greater than that between SHAKESPEARE and an idiot; but he insists that the difference is not in kind, but in degree. He then proceeds to give a vast number of illustrations of the "intellectual and emotional peculiarities of the lower animals." He tells of a baboon which "always gets into a furious rage when its keeper takes out a book and begins to read aloud"—the animal, no doubt, apprehending the work to be an anti-Darwinian treatise of some kind or another;—of an ape with which Mr. WATERHOUSE was acquainted, and which sings admirably—of the chimpanzee who cracks his nuts with a stone; of the orang who uses a lever; of the artful baboons who, like the countrymen of WILLIAM TELL, hurl stones from the mountain tops on the heads of their enemies; and of other sagacious creatures of the same tribe who get drunk over night, and drink lemon-juice as a corrective in the morning, cover themselves with leaves when they are cold, and know enough, as the adage has it, to "go in when it rains."

All this is very interesting; but still, as *Benedick* says, "it is no cure for the toothache." In other words, the cunning tricks and imitative faculties of animals—especially when long associated with man—are well known and admitted, but scarcely in themselves establish identity of origin. Nevertheless, this is but a section of Mr. DARWIN's work, and is no doubt led up to and followed by coherent links of reasoning. Yet, whatever the power and eloquence of his argument, there can be no question that Mr. DARWIN will encounter sharp and obstinate opposition. It will take some time to convince men that they are all descended from the "hair-mantled, flint-hurling, aboriginal anthropophagus;" and to get them to confess their filial obligations to the baboon will be difficult indeed. We know not whether Mr. BARNUM still clings to his former ingenious theory concerning the origin of the "What Is It," but if Mr. DARWIN goes on a lecturing tour, as it is said he will do, we recommend him to emulate in this wise the temperance orators, and take the "What Is It" along with him as a "horrid example." He will thus have ready at hand a forcible illustration of one of his concluding remarks, which is to the effect that man should not be ashamed of his descent, but ought rather to reflect with pride on the method in which he has reached the top of the organic scale.

MINOR TOPICS.

Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD is a man very hard to please. He does not like one of his critics because he is an "American"—he does not like another for the contrary reason; he does not like Gen. BARLOW because he has not sufficient "standing and experience at the Bar." It will be necessary to have a man made to order to suit Mr. FIELD. Gen. BARLOW arraigns Mr. FIELD in the columns of the *Tribune*. Mr. FIELD writes to the editor of that paper to demand whether he will undertake to publish his (FIELD's) answer to the indictment. He then sends to the evening papers a statement to the effect that he "cannot have fair play" from the *Tribune*. It will be seen from the correspondence printed elsewhere what foundation Mr. FIELD had for making that assertion. He forgot, apparently, that the letter written to him from the *Tribune* office could not be dealt with so conveniently as he dealt with Lord BORTHWICK's. It appears to us that Mr. WHITELAW REID replied to Mr. FIELD in a most courteous and proper spirit. No editor worth his salt would bind himself to publish any document without seeing beforehand what kind of a document it was, and Mr. REID merely imposed reasonable restrictions upon his correspondent, and required that his answer should "maintain the gentlemanly courtesy of discussion from which, so far as we have observed, Gen. BARLOW has not departed." What on earth was there in this to which any honest man, anxious only to secure a fair hearing, could justifiably take exception? What excuse does it give to Mr. FIELD for leading people to suppose that he had been denied "fair play?" Does not Mr. FIELD's conduct in this matter much more recall the criticism upon him said to have been made by the late JAMES T. BRADY? An editor is only bound to open his columns to fair discussion, and is not called upon to surrender an unknown quantity of space whenever he happens to receive a bullying letter. There is nothing which Mr. FIELD had a right to ask from the *Tribune* which was refused to him, and it is his own fault if he chooses to think that a newspaper is as easily controlled as a corrupt Court.

The plan of handing great cities over to the hands of cliques, and practically abolishing government by the people, has extended to Philadelphia. Three bills have been introduced into the House of Representatives at Harrisburg for creating Commissions, to last five years, and to have control of the most important departments of municipal government. These bills, says the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, are the "direct suggestion of WILLIAM M. TWEED, of New-York, who has plundered that City of millions yearly by exactly such machinery as that proposed in these three bills." We have long warned the people of other States that what they now see in New-York is only an example of what will be brought about elsewhere, unless a common stand is made against a system fatal to the very principles of free institutions. Public opinion is not yet so demoralized in Philadelphia as in New-York, and consequently these Commissions are likely to be strenuously opposed. Here we find merchants and others signing petitions begging the Legislature to abandon the principle of taxing the people through the people's representatives, and employing an irresponsible Board of four tricksters to do the work. There is little hope for us here at this rate. We hope there will be a better fight for the right in Pennsylvania.

The *Evening Post* has at last woke up to the fact that the City authorities are deliberately suppressing those accounts of receipts and expenditure which are due to the tax-payers, and it so far departs from its allegiance to TWEED and SWEENY as to admit that these accounts really ought to be made public. The *Post* tries to excuse the authorities in the same breath for their gross breach of trust, but by this time the public are beginning to understand that a journal which is as much the echo of TWEED's views as the *World* itself deserves very little confidence. *Harper's Weekly* puts the matter very justly this week when it recounts some of the frauds perpetrated under the "Ring," and adds: "Its malign influence upon popular rights may be seen in the fact that the Governor of New-York, which the cabal nominated and elected, faithfully obeys its will, and that the honor of the Bench in the City is notoriously stained. This is the rule which the *Evening Post* praises, but which the best men of the Democratic Party privately deprecate and oppose." Let our readers decide for themselves what has induced the *Post* to follow its present extraordinary course.

Another of the happy results of the new charter was yesterday discovered at Albany. "Mr. GENET introduced a bill giving to the Controller, in the name and behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, the power to issue stock in such sums as he may deem expedient, for the purpose of improving and beautifying the public parks in the City." Here is an opportunity for the irresponsible control of another million and a half of dollars, to be given to the man who, in defiance of law, has refused to account publicly for the disposal of millions previously squandered, and who, in defiance of public sentiment, is upheld by an unprincipled majority, and a few deluded allies who lend them a needful "veneering of respectability."

The outcry set up by the *Herald* a week or two ago, to the effect that the differences between the United States and England ought never to be settled until England withdraws her flag from this Continent, appears to have been carefully transmitted to the London *Times* by its Philadelphia correspondent—who, we must say, seems to lose no opportunity of sending over statements likely to excite angry feeling. The result is that the *Times* comes out with a counterblast to the *Herald*. The Government here and the Commissioners on this side, never had the slightest idea of being guided by the programme drawn up by the *Herald* and its friends at Washington, and the present discussion is only another instance of the harm which may be done by careless writing on international difficulties. But for reckless newspapers, there would probably be few serious misunderstandings between great nations.

The Assembly has stopped short of the absurdity of making the anniversary of St. Patrick a legal holiday. Thirty-two members only were found faithful to this latest electioneering trick, which was too flimsy to blind those for whose benefit it was provided. According to poetic testimony, St. Patrick "was a gentleman, and born of decent people." It is fortunate for his posthumous reputation that he has been spared the indignity of being set up as the canonized head of the New-York Democracy. It is to be hoped that in spite of the decision of the Assembly, the case of the unfortunate Irishman who fell into an open sewer last St. Patrick's day, and is now suing the City for five thousand dollars damages, will receive the attention it deserves. The unlucky CORNELIUS is justly indignant that a celebration of the rites of his patron saint should have cost him a broken leg, and he may readily conclude that since the Common Council are so unfailing in their devotion to the same festival, they ought to have provided against the possibility of ending a day's celebration in a yawning sewer.

In the neighborhood of Lille and in the country round Douai, the rinderpest has broken out. Is there to be no end to the misfortunes of France? Scarcely has the grip of the foe been taken from her throat before pestilence breaks out within her borders, and the famishing people see a blight fall upon the very beasts of the field. Other nations have passed through severe trials, but the succession of calamities which have overtaken unhappy France is almost without parallel in modern times. There will obviously be only too much use for the "relief funds" we can possibly get up in this country.

Poor VICTOR HUGO finds that the overthrow of Imperialism in France has not given rise to perfect liberty of opinion. A committee of the Assembly agreed to report in favor of annulling the election of GARIBALDI from Algiers. VICTOR HUGO took GARIBALDI's part, but was met with much opposition, and upon renewing his attempt he was "assailed with a storm of hisses." Upon this he announced his resignation, and withdrew in great indignation. He cannot ascribe his wrongs this time to "NAPOLEON the Little." After all, he may come to the conclusion that his retreat in Jersey is the best place for him.

The bill lately introduced in the Assembly to enable the losing defendant in a divorce suit to marry again, at the discretion of the Court, after three years have elapsed from the date of the decree, is even less calculated to serve the cause of morality than the general run of our present legislation. As a contemporary suggests, this bill is simply putting a premium on marital infidelity. The sanctity of the marriage tie is not rated so highly that we should invoke legislative aid to bring it further into contempt. And yet the virtual effect of such a measure would be to legalize throughout the State that liberal construction of the obligation which is at present confined to a limited community in the neighborhood of Oneida. It is to be hoped that Mr. BAYLIS' bill will not pass.

Mr. Thurlow Weed's Autobiographical Sketches.

The following letter appeared in the Albany *Evening Journal* last evening:

I thank you for an editorial, felicitous alike in matter and manner, in reply to a criticism of the *Argus*, relating to an erroneous date in a chapter of my Autobiography, published in the *Galaxy*. The facts briefly are that in December, 1851, the late ABBOT LAWRENCE, then our Minister to England, invited me to dinner to meet the Duke of WELLINGTON. In preparing that chapter for the *Galaxy*, 1852 was substituted for 1851, whether by my own mistake or by my amanuensis, or by the compositor, I am unable to say. My letter from London, dated Dec. 9, 1851, published in the *Evening Journal*, refers to the dinner which the Duke of WELLINGTON [illegible] Mr. LAWRENCE; and again, in a letter dated London, June 18, 1852, then published in the *Evening Journal*, the editor of the *Argus* will find the following:

"Lord WELLINGTON, who is now eighty-four years old, gave his annual Waterloo dinner to the surviving officers who were with him at Waterloo. A large concourse of people assembled in front of Apsley House to cheer the heroes as they arrived. Among the most distinguished was the Marquis of ANGLESEY, who lost a leg there, [illegible]; the Earl of STRATFORD, Colonel of the Coldstream Regiment; [illegible] Lieut.-Gen. MACDONALD, [illegible] Lord SEATON, &c., &c. Prince ALBERT was [illegible]."

So you will see that the Duke of WELLINGTON was not only alive in December, 1851, [illegible] was invited to meet him at dinner, but in June, 1852.

So that, while there was an accidentally erroneous figure, which subjects me to criticism, the facts remain undisputed. I am surprised, however, that the astute *Argus* should affect a discovery of an error which [illegible] explained several months since in the journals of this city. The Chicago *Evening Post*, inspired, probably by the *Argus*, makes itself quite [illegible] in apologizing for the Duke of WELLINGTON for not meeting me at dinner in December, owing to the circumstance of his death in September.

But my real purpose, after thanking you for the kindness of your vindication, is to [illegible] of criticism. Relying largely upon my memory [illegible] I am indebted to the *Argus* for the opportunity of correcting the strange hallucination that induced the substitution of the name of WILLIAM COST JOHNSON, for that of HENRY WINTER DAVIS, in the chapter relating to my interview with President LINCOLN. There were several inaccuracies, chiefly relating to localities in my chapter entitled, "Stage-Coach Traveling Forty-six Years Ago." This, considering that I had nothing but my memory to rely on, is not strange. For example, I located the incident of the stage-driver, who, descending a hill to avoid a Pennsylvania wagon, impulsively reined his horses into the Mohawk River, a few miles east of Little Falls. The inhabitants residing in the vicinity reminded me that near Little Falls no such "sharp pitch" [illegible] The accident occurred some ten or fifteen miles further east. I was equally at fault in locating the old Kane store and mansion a few miles west of Amsterdam, while, in point of fact, [illegible] of Canajoharie. The duel between OLIVER KANE and JAMES WADSWORTH was pronounced apocryphal, [illegible] tradition of it [illegible] oldest inhabitant. I know that the statement was correct, for I heard it [illegible] from Gen. JAMES S. WADSWORTH, [illegible] confirmed to me by CHARLES KANE, [illegible] OLIVER KANE. [illegible] the testimony of neither, for Gen. WADSWORTH fell in defense of the Union, and Mr. KANE [illegible] been gathered to his fathers. But fortunately [illegible] Mr. OLIVER KANE [illegible] a note attached, in the handwriting of Mr. KANE, commemorating the fact that he and Mr. WADSWORTH, are preserved by his descendants.

Truly yours,
T. W.

Loss of the Famous Yacht Maria.

The yacht *Maria*, built and formerly owned by the late JOHN C. STEVENS, of Hoboken, cleared from this port on the 12th of July, 1870, for Honduras and St. Andrews, with a general cargo of merchandise, where she arrived on [illegible]. She cleared from St. Andrews on the 26th of September for New-York, since which time no tidings of her have been received. It is supposed that she was lost in the gale of the 12th of October, with all on board. Her crew consisted of Capt. JOHN MORTLING, of Staten Island; first and second mates, four men, a cook and boy.

ALBANY.

The Ray Railroad Bill and Its Adventures.

Failure of the Bill to Naturalize St. Patrick.

Other Proceedings in Both Houses of the Legislature---Hearings Before Legislative Committees---Erie Succeeds in Accomplishing Another Delay.

THE LEGISLATURE.

History of the Ray Railroad—Defeat of "Decoration Day" and "St. Patrick's Day" as Legal Holidays—Bond and Mortgage Taxation—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 8, 1871.

The great Ray Railroad bill, that among other of its numerous provisions contains one obliging every road in the State to construct iron bridges, is not yet moved, although the intention of Mr. RAY is that it shall be called up as soon as it is reached in general orders. For the few days that followed its introduction many bitter remarks escaped from members of the Railroad Committee because they had not been allowed to manipulate and attend upon the new giant in its growing stages, but latterly, for some hidden reason, the Committee have withdrawn from the contest and left the bill to the tender mercies of the whole House. It is well understood that when the bill was introduced it went directly to the House, entirely ignoring the proper reference to the Railroad Committee. This at the time was fought by the members of that body. Later, when the bill appeared upon the files, the legend of its life read: "Introduced by Mr. RAY, referred to the Railroad Committee, and by them reported to the House." This was an entire mistake, and it did not for awhile develop why such a palpable misstatement was made. Perhaps it may be explained: At the time of the introduction of this bill, the Railroad Committee had been scurvily used by the House, two bills having been taken from them, and threats of more by the combined strikers, assisted by those who naturally oppose Committee facilities, i. e., those who are upon no good committee. At this moment, when it appeared that the Railroad Committee of 1871 would be a losing concern, appeared this bill; of course it was proper that the Committee should have it for awhile. The bill is a mighty strike—full pockets and generous bank accounts danced in the eyes of anxious members. The combination grew more aggressive, the Committee on Railroads grumbled; presently a compromise was effected; let the bill appear on its face to have been to our Committee, then take it and work your wicked will upon it. This is why it states upon its face what is not a fact.

Soon it came to be rumored that the big corporation whose property was endangered by the bill, would not bother the Assembly; they would wait for the Senate to kill it. Now was the time for the combination to hedge; true, they had offered the Railroad Committee fair terms and they had been accepted, but the benefits were not apparent and they wished to throw up their bargain. Then Mr. RAY offered to surrender the bill to the Railroad Committee if they would promise to report it on a day certain, to be fixed at the time of its reference. This offer passed with no takers. The chairman of the Committee preserved a masterly inactivity, and now the white elephant remains in the hands of the combination, and although occasional golden dreams flit over their minds as they think of it, they are growing rapidly intangible.

HOLIDAY BILL.

The bill making St. Patrick's and Decoration Day's holidays was considered by the wise members of the lower House—that it was wisely considered we may say, not from any merit in the bill, but from the fact that it received but thirty-two votes. There were few who raised their voices in favor of it; but as among them was the honorable Prince of Suffolk, whose sonorous tones would pierce the heart of the fiercest storm that ever vexed the Atlantic, and who raised himself to the full altitude demanded by the bill, and sang for Patrick as though he was anxious to raise tender remembrances in the heart of Bridget. Mr. WOOD, of Wayne, favored the bill, and yet did it with fear and trembling. He had heard that if it should pass, the political grave of his friend from the Nineteenth District of New-York would be filled. He regretted such a consummation; he knew how necessary the presence of that gentleman in this Assembly chamber was to the prosperity of the people of the State. But he reverenced Decoration Day, and even with the fear of destroying the future of Mr. FIELDS he should vote for the bill. The bill then died by a vote of 73 nays to 32 yeas, and so goes out the play-day of the people.

PUBLIC PARKS.

The New-York Senators are bound that the rich placer of the public parks shall not be lost to the Ring, and to further their chances, Mr. GENET introduced a bill giving to the Controller, in the name and behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, the power to issue stock, in such sums as he may deem expedient, for the purpose of improving and beautifying the public parks in the City. The amount of such bonds is limited by an interest of $100,000 per annum, and are to run thirty years. The lands of the parks are pledged for their redemption, and the interest is to be paid by a general tax.

MORTGAGE BILL.

The bill to relieve mortgages from taxation is probably dead, although the hearing today developed the fact that a very large body of influential citizens were in favor of it. The point from which the most decided opposition now comes is the place where the bill first found friends. From the City of New-York for many years there has come a demand for legislation that would prevent the capital of the City from seeking foreign States for investment in order to escape heavy taxation. This year it seemed that the cry had become forcible enough to secure the passage of a bill that would either entirely relieve mortgages from taxation, or else would limit taxation to an assessment no greater than that of the property upon which the mortgage was secured. This idea, of equitable taxation if any, was very favorably received by the members generally; but since the trouble seemed to be that our wise farmers imagine that to relieve personal property is to throw heavier burdens upon their land, the country members carefully feeling the pulse of their popularity, concluded to shirk any responsibility, and leave the bill to its city friends. Even then there was hope for it, but not for long. The tax payers of New-York City were troubled about the high rate of taxation that under the jobs of the "Ring," both present and prospective, seemed certain, and so the Tammany leaders with a ready wisdom, prepared a bill to limit the rates of taxation to two per cent. In the City of New-York are some two millions of dollars invested in mortgages. This income the Ring must have, and so they change front and the mortgage relief bill is killed.

Another proposition that was made as an amendment to the bill was that mortgages held in trust estates should be exempt to the amount of $20,000. These estates are under the protection of the law; the persons who are entitled to the beneficial interest are wards of the State; it is therefore just that the principal should be exempt from taxation, or else that the tax should be no larger than it was at the date of the will which formed the estate. In many counties where small estates of this kind exist, the taxation has run up during the past ten years from one to four per cent., and the result is that children, whose property is held in trust, and who had at the time of its formation sufficient to live on, are now compelled to pay into the treasury nearly the whole of their income.

THE CANAL SUPERINTENDENTS.

In the Senate the special order of the day, and the most important question of canal legislation came up at 12 o'clock. Last year a bill to abolish the Superintendents of the Canal was passed by the Legislature, but the Governor not believing it best to let that element enter into the Fall election where he had so vital an interest, persuaded his friends that it would be best for him and them to let the bill go over, and so his Excellency sat upon it. Now other and pressing demands are made for the passage of the bill, and it is pushed with great energy by the majority. It is a very nice point that is to be made, politically, by the bill, and it does away with a source of trouble that has resulted in several of the canal counties, disastrously for the Democracy. The Superintendents of the thirty-two sections of the canal are now appointed yearly by the Canal Board, and the numerous applicants coming to this city make their defeat a political question, and throw upon the party the angry feelings caused by their misfortune. This bill changes the form of appointment and name of the officials. There is to be employed a clerk appointed by the Canal Commissioner, who shall have all the power of the Superintendent, as he now is, except that the Canal Commissioner of the section must sign the requisitions for money or material. This bill, then, accomplishes two things—the one removing the fight from the Canal Board, and thus making the anger of the disappointed applicants a personal contest against the Commissioner, and not a political fight against the party. Then it accomplishes what has been the pet project of the late canal reformers, a direct responsibility on the part of the Commissioner. This bill was the last link in the canal reform that Senator HARDENBURGH last Winter inaugurated, and it is not to be wondered at that he is very earnest in his support of it now. His remarks in its favor were very forcible, and hinged almost entirely upon the great necessity of individual responsibility. He claimed that the bill was not political, and deprecated any such feeling in its consideration.

Senator KENNEDY replied, but not to the bill or the argument of Senator HARDENBURGH. He reviewed very extensively the canal policy of the State for the past twenty years, showed that on the 30th of September, when the new system of Democratic management went into force, the canal debt was about $12,000,000, but that to partially offset that there was in the sinking fund, $3,213,021, leaving a net debt of $9,351,759. How did this stand on the 30th September, 1870, after the new system had been a year in force? Why, the debt was then $11,966,580. This is a reduction, and over it the Democratic journals cried hurrah. Apparently this was a reduction, but unfortunately for the people the sinking fund had been reduced to $2,149,884. Here was no gain, but rather a direct loss of $564,936 in one year. Truly wise and beneficial action. Again, in the ten years from 1860 to 1870 the gross income of the canals was $30,000,000, averaging $3,072,000 per annum for that period. In three years the receipts were:

In 1867	$4,050,357
In 1868	4,447,536
In 1869	4,161,000

This is up to the 30th of September, when the canal system was changed, the contract system abolished and the Democracy took full possession. What did they accomplish during the year ending Sept. 30, 1870? Why, a gross revenue of only $3,107,138—a falling off of more than a million of dollars a year.

Compare again the old contract system with the new superintendent system, and let the following table tell its own story:

In 1867 the repairs cost	$1,220,192
In 1868 the repairs cost	1,184,245
In 1869 the repairs cost	1,178,872

How of the year 1870?—the first year of the pet policy. Why the repairs cost $2,537,164, and the net revenues of the State, which for the three preceding years had averaged $3,000,000, were under this system reduced to $569,994, truly a noble exhibit, and one alike honorable and beneficial.

The Erie Directors' Bill—Prospects of the Delaware and Hudson Repeal—Crossing the Path of the Central Railroad and the Consequences.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, March 8.—Since the adjournment of the further hearing upon the Erie bill one week, all hope of its being a paying concern is given up. The Committee are not in the "Ring," regard the action of the gentlemen pressing the repeal as entirely unsatisfactory, and consider the whole fight as merely an additional reason for interference by the United States Courts.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON.

The revolutionary Delaware and Hudson Canal Repeal bill is quiet. It cannot pass without a big fight, but, as it is understood that it is the New-York Central that is backing the introducers of the bill, it may make a good play for a while. The *animus* of the Central is the trouble over the connection of the Susquehanna with the Rensselaer and Saratoga Road, the line crossing the Central track on Quay-street, Albany. Both companies own large quantities of stock in the Rensselaer and Saratoga Road, and have been fighting for some time for its possession. The line connecting the Susquehanna and the Rensselaer and Saratoga was laid down under the action of the Albany Common Council, and was done at a time to completely surprise the Central people. They have threatened all kinds of vengeance, and this is one of its fulfillments.

ERIE CLASSIFICATION.

Hearing in Railway Committee—The Great Repeal Petitions—A Scheme of the Anti-Repealers—An Attempt to Place Fictitious Names on the Petition—Erie Not Ready—Another Adjournment.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 8.—The Assembly Railroad Committee met today to hear advocates for and against the bill to repeal the Erie Classification act. Judge TREMAINE, of the firm of TREMAINE & PECKHAM, appeared in behalf of the repeal, and HAMILTON HARRIS for the Erie Company. WM. SWAN, the agent of the English stockholders, was present.

A DEVICE OF THE ENEMY.

An affidavit was read from ALEXANDER J. SISSON, stating that during the first half of February he was frequently at the office of EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE, in the City of New-York, and there saw many persons sign a petition for the repeal of the Erie Classification bill, who declared that they were not stockholders of the Erie Road, and had no interest in it. The deponent gave the names of five such persons, and states that he himself was invited to sign the petition, after he had declared that he was not a stockholder. An affidavit from OTIS N. AINSWORTH was also read, stating that he was also invited to sign the said petition after he had said he was not a stockholder of the Erie Railroad Company, and that he did sign it as follows: "Charles Richardson, 107 shares."

Mr. TREMAINE asked whether any names mentioned in the affidavits were on the petitions.

The Clerk of the Committee said he had not examined the petitions, and could not say whether they were there or not.

Mr. TREMAINE said that the names spoken of had been cut off from the petition, it having been ascertained that they were there without authority, and that none of them would be found on the petition; that the name of no person was on the petition who was not known to be a bona fide representative of stock; that the high character of the firm in whose office it was insinuated the fraud was committed made the charge incredible, and that the names objected to had been placed on the petition by persons opposed to the object of the petition for the purpose of throwing discredit upon them.

ERIE NOT READY.

Mr. HARRIS said that they were not ready to go on with their side, they having supposed from the public notice given, that the persons in favor of the repeal had not exhausted their argument and would go on today.

Mr. TREMAINE said it was unreasonable to delay the hearing in view of the stage at which the session of the Legislature had arrived, and in view of the fact that the bill had been a matter of notoriety for a considerable period, and that abundant time had been given for both sides to make preparations.

Mr. HARRIS said that if the other side had limited themselves to discussion before the Committee to the prayer of the petitioners, and had only gone into the policy and principle of the Classification bill, the remarks of Mr. TREMAINE would have some weight, but the argument before the Committee had gone beyond that, and it had been sought to arraign the managers of the Erie Company for their acts in the management of the road; that having been allowed, it might be proper for the Company to give some answer thereto, and also have some opportunity to examine these petitions and see if any bogus names are attached thereto.

Mr. TREMAINE denied that the parties favoring the repeal had gone outside of the matters presented in their petitions. The argument of Mr. SOUTHMAYD before the Committee was nothing but an amplification of the facts set forth in the petitions. Beside, the whole argument of Mr. SOUTHMAYD was based upon facts presented in the reports of the managers of the Erie Company, and the Company could not surely want time to meet the facts given in their own reports. The first petition was presented in printed form on the 13th of February, and it was notorious to all that there had been no concealment attempted of any kind. It was announced at an early day, in a fair open-handed manner, that they intended to apply to the Legislature for relief by the repeal of this Classification law, so far as it applied to the Erie Company. The session was drawing to a close, and it was entirely apparent that if anything was to be done in the matter it must be done soon. It was known to lawyers that often the only defense to well-founded claims was delay. An action in this matter had been prevented last year by delay, and it looked very like as if the same tactics were to be pursued this year.

Mr. GOODRICH protested strongly against a postponement of the hearing, and said they would consider an adjournment an attempt, on the part of the Erie directors, to delay action on the bill in order to carry the matter over the session.

Mr. HARRIS said that he did not see that the remarks made by the gentleman were at all called for, or at all justifiable. In the first place, the petitioners were only heard a week ago today, and, as he had said before, if Mr. SOUTHMAYD, in his argument then, had confined himself to the question of the policy of a Classification bill—the general principle of the thing that had been so often and fully discussed already—that no extended answer would be necessary. Three Legislatures of the State have passed upon it already, following therein the lead of a majority of the States of the Union. But Mr. SOUTHMAYD's argument had gone further. He had gone into the question of the mismanagement of the affairs of the Erie Company by its present directors; and, although that is not germane to the subject properly before the Committee, yet, since the charges have been made, they ought to be answered. He was sorry they were not ready today, simply because it was understood that the petitioners were not through with their argument. The public papers had announced that they were to go on today, and he (Mr. HARRIS) was sure that the managers of the Erie Railway had not understood that they had closed at the last meeting of the Committee. He had a communication from New-York stating that they could not go on that week, and it was unfair and uncalled for to say that they made delay for the purpose of avoiding legislation.

Mr. IRVING then moved to adjourn the hearing until Wednesday next, which was carried.

TAXING BONDS AND MORTGAGES.

The Question of Exemption—Hearings Before the Committee of Ways and Means Closed.

ALBANY, March 8.—The Ways and Means Committee of the House held a closing meeting, on the subject of exempting bonds and mortgages from taxation, this afternoon. The Committee was first addressed by Mr. DWIGHT KING, who said he did not think it possible to pass the bill, that it was asked for only by the capitalists, and that the farmers were opposed to it. He felt certain the bill could not pass the Senate, and proceeded to speak in favor of the amendment to the existing law, which would provide for assessing bonds and mortgages in the same ratio that real estate was.

Mr. PECKHAM, of New-York, appeared on behalf of the West-side Association of that city. He made a lengthy and able argument in behalf of exemption, saying it was not the mortgagee nor the capitalists who asked for it, but rather the industrial, productive classes, who now found it impossible to effect mortgages, and thus to raise money to go on with their business, whatever it might be. The association he represented here, for instance, was hampered greatly, and was extremely anxious for this law, as it would aid them in their operations.

Mr. GIBSON, of Albany, followed on the same side, and showed that the mechanics and farmers were both affected by this taxation.

Mr. EDWARD MATTHEWS, a real estate operator in New-York, was the next speaker. He demonstrated the difficulties, persons, needing only the ready means to enable them to make vast improvements which would yield large revenues to the City and State, labored under, while this taxation continued, and showed that immense sums of money were invested in and used to build up rival cities and States. Remove this tax and there would be plenty of money to loan at six per cent.

Mr. ISRAEL NASBAUM spoke in behalf of Germans, who, he said, could see a disadvantage to their industry in this tax.

Messrs. DECKER and BUCK also spoke in favor of the bill, the latter giving his experience as a builder, and stating that no amount of money could be raised on a bond and mortgage, without a large bonus being paid.

The Committee then announced the hearings closed and adjourned.

THE ALBANY EXPRESS ROBBERY

Testimony for the Defense in the Filkins Case—Honesty and Good Character of the Prisoner.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 8.—The testimony for the defense was commenced in the Filkins case today, and consisted chiefly in evidence of the honesty and good character of the prisoner. AARON RICHARDSON testified that he was in SCOTT'S store at the time the pistol was purchased, and stated that he was satisfied that the man making the purchase was not FILKINS; that he had known FILKINS for a long time, and was certain it was not he.

JAMES CLARK testified that he was in the store the same day, (the day before the robbery, but he could not say positively what day that was,) and saw RICHARDSON there at the time the pistol was being loaded and sold.

Other witnesses testified that they had paid FILKINS for bread in large amounts of fractional notes. This evidence was given to account for his having a large amount of this kind of currency on his person when arrested.

TRAGIC AFFAIR IN ALBANY.

A Physician Murders His Wife While Laboring Under Delirium Tremens—He Beats in Her Skull and Kills Her Instantly.

A few minutes before 4 o'clock yesterday morning, Dr. LEMUEL P. VAN HOESEN, a well known and established physician, residing at No. 485 Madison-avenue, in Albany, murdered his wife while under the crazing influence of liquor, by beating in her skull, scattering her brains about the floor and walls of the kitchen in their residence, and killing her instantly. The weapon used was a stew-pan made of iron, having a long handle, and weighing about three or four pounds. The details of the affair are given by the *Evening Journal*, substantially as follows:

Yesterday, Dr. VAN HOESEN, having been indulging excessively in liquor for the past few days, was attacked with a fit of delirium tremens, and Dr. CHAS. H. SMITH was called in to prescribe for him. The physician administered sedatives, and left medicine with directions that it should be administered about every hour while the fit lasted. His wife would not allow him to leave the house while the paroxysm lasted, although he endeavored several times to make his way out. In the evening, the wife of JULIUS AUZELINE, residing on the first floor, the doctor and his wife occupying the second floor, remained watching with Mrs. VAN HOESEN, relieving her in giving the medicine at stated times, and remaining until about 1 o'clock this morning, during which time the doctor exhibited no signs of intended violence or frenzy.

At 1 o'clock Mrs. AUZELINE retired to bed and slept. About 3¾ o'clock she was awakened by a sound of shuffling of feet on the floor above, and suppressed screams for help, followed by a low moaning, as though some person was in the utmost agony. She hastily sprang out of bed, awoke her husband and children, and then ran up-stairs to the doctor's door, which she endeavored to open but could not, as it was locked on the inside, and the key had been taken out. Returning down-stairs, she procured the key from her own door, and again proceeded up-stairs and unlocked the door, when she and her husband entered.

Prone on the floor lay the woman, her head battered and bruised in the most sickening manner, the long hair wet with brains and blood, the face gashed and cut most horribly, while the furniture, floor and walls were literally plastered with the blood and brains of the unfortunate creature. At the sink, in one corner of the room, stood the husband, cooly washing from his hands and arms traces of the terrible deed he had but just concluded.

Mrs. AUZELINE ran to the body to ascertain whether life yet remained, and raising it up could just notice one or two gasps and all was over. Mrs. AUZELINE then dispatched her son for Dr. SMITH, while she and her husband watched the room that the murderer might not escape. This he made no effort to do, however, remaining as if oblivious to the presence of the body and unconscious of what he had done, muttering and conversing with himself. The boy who had been dispatched after Dr. SMITH met Officer BRETTON, of the Fourth Precinct, who in turn communicated what had happened to Officer MAHAR. The latter officer immediately went to Coroner MULLIGAN'S residence and notified that official, while BRETTON proceeded to the house and took the murderer in custody. Coroner MULLIGAN soon after arrived and took charge of the remains of the unfortunate woman. In response to any inquiry of the Coroner as to why he had committed the crime, VAN HOESEN replied, "I couldn't help it; I had to do it to save my own life. They were after me!" The murderer, after a preliminary examination before Justice CLUTE, was committed to jail on a charge of murder.

It is supposed that last night, after Mrs. AUZELINE left VAN HOESEN'S, the wife of the latter immediately locked the door, fearing that her husband might attempt to go out, and then hid the key. He was apparently asleep when Mrs. AUZELINE left, and it is thought that at the time the deed was committed he was taken with a paroxysm, and, rising from his bed, which was in a little bedroom off the kitchen, came out, and finding his wife still up, became more maddened, and seizing the stew-pan, immediately proceeded to beat his wife to death.

The murdered woman was upward of fifty years of age, slight in stature, very inoffensive, and quiet in demeanor. She had been compelled to leave him twice during the past year, by reason of his excessive indulgence in liquor—once last Summer, and again last Fall—each time returning to him again, believing that he had reformed. One child, a daughter, is the result of their union, who is twenty or twenty-one years of age, and is married to Mr. AUGUSTUS GOEWEY, jeweler. The wounds inflicted on the unfortunate woman were of the most fearful nature, there being no less than six frightful gashes in the face, one jaw broken, and the whole back of the head, from ear to ear, was completely smashed in.

The murderer formerly enjoyed a large practice in the city, but becoming mixed up in politics, and being defeated in running as a candidate for member of Assembly from the city a few years ago, he neglected his practice. These misfortunes combined, unsettled him so that he sought the oblivion that liquor furnishes, and indulged to such excess at times that he has been attacked by delirium tremens at three or four different periods within the past two years. He is probably about fifty years of age, is a large, well-formed man, and in better moments was highly respected by those of his acquaintance. He had moved from No. 204 Swan-street to the house in which the murder was committed about two months since. He has been troubled with erysipelas in the head, it having broken out on his face, and that may have had some influence on him and aided in rendering him temporarily insane.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Annual Meeting of the Stockholders at Boston—Report of President Ames—Election of Directors and Officers.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Wednesday, March 8, 1871.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad Company was held at the office of the Company, in the Sears Building, at 10 o'clock this forenoon. The meeting was called to order by the President, Hon. OLIVER AMES, who at once submitted his annual report to the stockholders of the road:

ANNUAL REPORT.

The report shows that during the past year, on account of the great depression of business in California, the earnings of the road have not been as large as was anticipated; but, it is thought that with rigid economy in every department of business during the ensuing year, the net earnings will be sufficient to pay the interest on the bonds. The roads have been improved by smoothing and perfecting the road-bed, strengthening snow-sheds, increasing the amount of snow-fences, &c. The great danger anticipated from the snows of the Platte Valley and Laramie Plains, has proved groundless, and the Union Pacific Railroad can be run with more certainty of being unobstructed by snows than the railroads of New-England and New-York.

The construction of new stone repair-shops was commenced at Evanston, but not early enough to be completed before the Winter set in. They will be ready for occupancy early in May. They are located on Bear River, with an abundance of pure water, and in the immediate vicinity of one of the most extensive coal fields on this continent. Work upon the bridge at Omaha has proceeded rapidly, and a permanent and durable structure will be ready for use the ensuing Summer. The bridge is of 11 spans, of 250 feet each, 50 feet above high water, resting upon one stone abutment now completed; and 11 iron piers, all in place, and the larger part of them are already sunk from 60 to 72 feet in the sand, and resting in the bed-rock. The shortest time in which any column was sunk was seven days; and the greatest depth any column has reached in twenty-four hours was 18½ feet. The west approach to the bridge is 7,000 feet long. The material for it is very rapidly moved, and it will be completed by April 1. The east approach is 1½ miles long, rising from the table-land in Council Bluffs to the bridge grade at 35 feet per mile. This approach requires 468,000 cubic yards of earth; and there has been put in by steam shovels and three trains of cars, during the past Winter, 82,700 cubic yards. An act has been obtained from Congress, authorizing a mortgage of the bridge. It is proposed, now, to raise $2,500,000 of twenty years, eight per cent. mortgage bonds, to provide means for the completion of the bridge. The tolls on the bridge will be fixed at a rate sufficient to pay the interest on the bonds, and set apart enough to a sinking fund to redeem them at maturity. It is proposed to make the bridge a carriage-way for the accommodation of travel between the cities of Omaha and Council Bluffs, and from which it is expected to derive an income largely in excess of the additional cost, and without interference with its use for railroad purposes. The increased facilities opened by the railroad for reaching the mining districts have greatly stimulated the development of the mines. Colorado and Utah are now opening some of the richest mines yet discovered in our country. The prospects of business from Salt Lake City and its vicinity, are very encouraging. The coal mines have proved fully equal to the most sanguine expectations, both in regard to the superior quality of the coal as a steam generator and the extent of the deposit. Iron ore of very superior quality and in vast quantities, has been discovered in the vicinity of Cheyenne and Laramie. The sale of the lands and the settlement of the country on the line of road have been very satisfactory; and a large increase of business must be derived from this source. The Company's land agent, Mr. DAVIS, anticipates a very large influx of settlers the coming season. One of the most promising sources for the increase of the business of the road is stock-raising on the Platte Valley and Laramie Plains. Parties who have been in this business for the past two years have realized very satisfactory profits. Cattle that were purchased last Summer for $13 each, and have cost but $1 since for their care, are now being sold for $24 each. It does not cost over from $5 to $8 to raise a steer up to three years old, that will weigh from eight to ten hundred pounds. Since the opening of the road its managers have been seeking to secure the transportation of the teas and silks of China and Japan. Arrangements have been recently made that will, it is thought, secure a large portion of this business overland. The close of the report is as follows: After we had saved the Government millions upon millions on the cost of its transportation over the Plains and to the Pacific; after we had done away with the necessity of keeping a cordon of soldiers for eighteen hundred miles, to secure the safety of emigration and of transcontinental trade; after we had opened the vast interior to settlement seven years earlier than required of us by our charter,—the action of some of the departments of the Government became so hostile to us as to shake the credit of the corporation. The Treasury Department first refused to receive United States Pacific Railroad bonds as a basis for banking, and thus lessened their mercantile value; next selected and set apart these bonds in its monthly publications of the public debt, as if not a portion of the debt of the United States, but of our road exclusively; thus apparently indicating its irresponsibility and thereby again lessening their value; then published monthly, not only the indebtedness, with interest, but the deficit of interest, as if due by us, and left unpaid; and then, worst of all, and hardest of all, withheld from us all our earnings in the transportation of letters, newspapers, packages, and of the army and navy, all of which hitherto we had been paid one-half of, as under act of Congress. The Treasury Department was fortified in the last act of injustice by an opinion of the Attorney-General. These repeated blows against this the great work of the age, so unexpectedly directed, shook our credit for a time; for it was soon seen and felt that no corporation could withstand such attacks, and hence those wide and wild variations in the market-value of our securities. The Judiciary Committee of the United States Senate first (every member except one) offset their legal opinion that the interest was not due, against the opinion of the Attorney-General, that it was all due; and every other committee in both Houses of Congress before whom the question was brought agreed with the Judiciary Committee of the Senate. Both Houses of Congress finally reversed the action of the Treasury Department and of the Attorney-General, (the House of Representatives without a division;) and the result is the restoration of the credit of the Company, with a great advance in all its securities.

OLIVER AMES,
President Union Pacific Railroad Co.

At the conclusion of Mr. AMES' report Hon. JAMES BROOKS, of New-York, was called to the chair, who briefly expressed his thanks for his selection to preside. He declared that the road had done more to link together the destinies of the different parts of this country than any other work of the age. He declined making any speech, and called upon the Clerk, Hon. E. H. ROLLINS, to read the records of the last meeting, which were approved.

ELECTION OF DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS.

The meeting then proceeded to the choice of directors for the ensuing year. SETH TURNER of Randolph, P. ADAMS AMES and JOHN R. DUFF, of Boston, being appointed inspectors of votes. The polls remained open until 1 o'clock, when the following gentlemen, who each received 292,539 votes—the whole number cast—were declared elected:

Thos. A. Scott, Pennsylvania; Oliver Ames, John Duff, Elisha Atkins, Oakes Ames, Massachusetts; L. P. Morton, New-York; R. E. Robbins, Massachusetts; James Brooks, New-York; G. M. Dodge, Iowa; Sidney Dillon, New-York; C. S. Bushnell, Connecticut; John Edgar Thompson, Pennsylvania; Andrew Camagil, New-York; Geo. M. Pullman, Illinois; F. Gordon Dexter, Massachusetts.

The Board of Directors met at 3 o'clock to choose a President, and Col. THOMAS A. SCOTT, of Pennsylvania, and President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, was elected to that office. He was Assistant Secretary of War under both CAMERON and STANTON, and since the close of the rebellion he has done great and valuable service in organizing and controlling the great lines of railway between the sea-board and the West. It may also be mentioned that the Pennsylvania Central Road did much to help the Union Pacific out of its recent trouble. No financial report was submitted at the meeting of the stockholders, but the statement was made that the remaining assets of the Company had been sold for more than enough to liquidate the floating debt, and the April interest was provided for.

OAKHAM.

Personal.

Judge H. B. Wright, of Pennsylvania, and Hon. H. W. Markley, of New-Jersey, are at the New-York Hotel. Judge Jones, of Pennsylvania; Col. J. E. Galaway, of Montana; and Col. Gregg, of Georgia, are at the Grand Central Hotel. Hon. Thomas Fitch, of Nevada; Hon. Jacob Benton, of New-Hampshire; Hon. D. T. Vail, of Troy; Hon. Ward Cheney, of Connecticut; Col. Geo. W. McCook, of Ohio, and Col. G. B. Bissell, of Hartford, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Hon. J. M. Ashley, of Ohio, is at the Astor House. Hon. David A. Wells, of Norwich, is at the Albemarle Hotel. Judge Morton, of Massachusetts, and Hon. G. M. Dixon, of Elmira, are at the St. James Hotel. Gen. James S. Whitney, of Boston; Gen. Kane, of Pennsylvania; Hon. John D. Perry, of St. Louis; Dr. George B. Lindermann, of Philadelphia, and Col. J. H. Howe, of Chicago, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Gen. Barnum, of Syracuse, is at the Hoffman House.

DAVID DUDLEY FIELD AGAIN.

From the New-York Tribune, March 9.

Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD would better look after his reputation, in even so slight a matter as the statement of his offer of an article to a newspaper, or the publication of private letters. The public have not forgotten his late performance in publishing what suited him of his correspondence with Mr. BOWLES, and suppressing the rest. He now appears once more in the same light. At 11½ o'clock on Tuesday night, he sent to this office a letter, making inquiries as to whether we would publish a reply from him to Gen. BARLOW'S letters on his share in the Erie litigations. An answer was promptly sent by the immediate representative of Mr. GREELEY in the editorial conduct of the *Tribune*. Yesterday Mr. FIELD published his letter in the afternoon papers, suppressing our reply, and making instead this extraordinary statement:

"The following letter was sent to the *Tribune* last evening, but no notice was taken of it in this morning's paper. During the day I received from Mr. WHITELAW REID a note which satisfies me that I cannot have fair play from that paper, and that while its columns are lent to defame me I shall not have an equal opportunity to answer."

We prefer that every reader should judge of Mr. FIELD'S accuracy of statement for himself. The following is the correspondence:

To the Editor of the Tribune:

SIR: You devoted to me a leading article in the *Tribune* of Jan. 31. I replied the same day, but the reply was not published till the 2d of February, and in your paper of that date you give me more than a column, in which you said: "When Mr. FIELD traverses our statement * * and demands the opportunity of publishing his defense in our columns, we might answer that we have arrived at our conclusion after a careful examination of both sides, and have presented it, not as an advocate of either party, but as a judge in the Court of public opinion, and he has no more right to cumber our space with a repetition of his case, after the judgment is pronounced, than he would have to reargue a cause before Judge INGRAHAM or Judge BRADY after the decision had already been entered against him. We have no disposition, however, to insist strictly upon our rights, and while we cannot promise, as a rule, to extend our hospitality to technical expositions, such as he has favored us with today, we cheerfully admit the present communication, and answer it as follows." Now, while I do not agree with you that newspaper editors are judges, and are justified in permitting an attack and refusing to publish a reply, I am aware that you have the legal right to refuse to publish any communication whatever, and, acting upon your statement, I have remained silent. After this, I am surprised to find in the *Tribune* of today the following: "Mr. FIELD is apparently content to remain in the ambiguous position in which we left him some weeks ago."

You thus deny my right to "cumber your columns" in one issue, and in another seek to give the impression that it is my fault that I have remained silent.

Your paper of today contains also a communication, three columns long, from FRANCIS C. BARLOW, making a virulent attack upon me. I have been repeatedly informed that this person has been busy the last few weeks going from office to office to gather scandal and abuse me. I am glad that he has, at last, made an open attack, though, if I were to have a controversy, I should have preferred an opponent of some standing and experience at the Bar. His long and confused collection of misrepresentations, downright falsehoods, and garbled quotations can be readily refuted. I have an answer prepared, and now write to ask whether you will publish it, or whether you hold yourself or BARLOW to be a judge pronouncing judgment and admitting no discussion thereafter, but nevertheless, as in the former case, inferring confession from subsequent silence. Your obedient servant,

DAVID DUDLEY FIELD.

NEW-YORK, March 7, 1871.

SIR: Your note of March 7 is at hand. Its main purpose seems to be to inquire whether we will publish an answer from you to Gen. BARLOW'S letters. You already know that the uniform rule of the *Tribune* is to accord every accused person a hearing, within general limitations, not unlike those suggested in the article from which you quote. We could not surrender space, for example, for the repetition of statements in a case already fairly heard, nor extend the hospitality of our columns to technical expositions without interest or information for the public, nor print complaints that long and elaborate letters, reaching us at 11 o'clock at night, do not appear the next morning.

The tone of the last page of your note makes it needful to add that we should require such an answer to maintain the gentlemanly courtesy of discussion from which, so far as we have observed, Gen. BARLOW has not departed. I am, Sir, very respectfully,

WHITELAW REID.

DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, Esq.

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE, NEW-YORK, March 7, 1871.

THE VOESSING WILL.

Further Examination—Testimony for the Contestants.

Another hearing in the Voessing will case, before Surrogate COFFIN, of Westchester County, took place at White Plains, yesterday, when the following additional testimony was adduced in behalf of the contestants to prove that at the time the will purports to have been signed by Mr. VOESSING, deceased, he was in an unconscious state, unable to speak or even recognize his own son or any of his old and familiar acquaintances.

JNO. BAIERLEIN called by Ex-Judge ROBERTSON for contestant: I am a German, and have been in this country for about seventeen years; I knew IGNATIUS VOESSING in his life-time; we were members and trustees of the same church; I became acquainted with Mr. VOESSING directly after I came to this country; I was well acquainted with him; I saw him on the 11th day of May, 1869, at the house of Mr. AUFENGER, No. 20 or 22 First-avenue, I don't know the exact number; it was about a quarter or half-past five o'clock in the evening; I spoke to him, but he could not speak to me; I took hold of his hand, but he could not lift his own; when I entered the room I said, "Halloo, Mr. VOESSING," but he did not make any answer at all; he did not speak to me, or know anything; he did not speak to anybody or recognize anybody, nor did he notice anybody.

Cross-examined by Mr. GIFFORD—I only spoke to Mr. VOESSING once, and I then saw that it was of no use for me to speak again; I did not see him move a hand or foot while I was there, about fifteen minutes; his eyes were closed part of the time; he did not look at me.

ENOCH J. VOESSING sworn for contestants: I live in Melrose, Westchester County; I am a son of the testator; I recollect my father having an apoplectic fit; it was on the 10th of May, 1869; I saw him in the evening of that day, between six and seven o'clock, at No. 20 First-avenue, in the City of New-York; I was there until nine o'clock; I spoke to my father on that occasion, but received no answer; he did not speak to me at all; he did not recognize me or anybody else; he did not notice anybody or anything while I was there; his breathing was very hard and difficult; he perspired very freely; I saw him again on the morning of the next day, (May 11,) between five and seven, and I remained with him until nine o'clock; he did not either speak to or recognize me then; I did not discover any improvement in his condition from the previous evening; his breathing appeared quite as difficult as it did the evening before; I know BERNARD AULDMAN; I saw him on the 11th of May, 1869; he went out of the house No. 20 First-avenue as I went in; I returned to the house after breakfast, and remained until I went out again for dinner; also for supper, after which I remained in the room with my father all night; from the morning of May 11 to the morning of the 12th of May, 1869, with the exception of going out to take my meals, I was in the room with my father all the time, and during that period my father did not speak to me or recognize me; nor did I discover any improvement in his condition; I sat up with my father all Wednesday night, and Thursday night; on Friday, May 14, 1869, I think I noticed some improvement in my father's condition; but still he did not speak or recognize me or any one else; he perspired pretty freely all the time I was there, and I wiped off the prespiration with a towel; his breathing was very hard and difficult all the time.

Cross-examined by Mr. GIFFORD—I resided in Third-street, New-York, when my father was taken sick; I was a married man at the time; Mrs. VOESSING, the widow of the testator, is my step-mother; after my father was married the second time I lived at home for about seven years, until about two years before father's sickness; there was some unpleasant feeling between myself and step-mother while I lived at home; I did not see my father write or do anything on the 13th day of May, 1869; during the 11th, 12th or 13th of May I never heard my father speak, even indistinctly; I saw my father try to open his mouth, but no sound came forth; on none of those days I was there would it have been possible for my father to have written his name.

The contestants here rest their case, and further proceedings were adjourned to March 29.

Look Out to Whom You Pay Your Milk Bills.

A tall, slim, clean-faced, intelligent-looking fellow, of about twenty-two years of age, has been going around on the routes of various milk-dealers, for two or three years past, and calling upon their customers to collect milk bills from them. He is an impostor, and has no authority from the dealers to act as a collector for them. Mr. T. W. DECKER, of No. 309 East Twenty-seventh-street, has been very much annoyed by the operations of this bogus collector, who has on several occasions presented himself to the customers of the gentleman named, and represented himself to them as Mr. DECKER's son. He almost always has a similar story to this to tell, which is: "Father is very much pressed for money, or he would not bother you. He says that you would oblige him by sending him the amount of that little bill," &c. He never states the amount of the bill at first, but pretends that he has forgotten it, and so deceives them by his manner as to obtain a view of the bill. Many persons have been misled by his plausible statements, and have paid their bills to him; but should he meet with a rebuff or be put off, he never troubles them again. Unavailing efforts have been made to bring him to justice, by watching for him, and placing detectives upon his track. He, however, invariably manages to elude the vigilance of those on the alert for him. For some months past he had ceased his operations, but he, yesterday, turned up in his old character of a "swindling dun" in a call upon one of Mr. DECKER's customers, but without success. A reward of $50 has been offered for his arrest.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Appointment and Removal of Teachers—Auditor's Report.

The New-York Board of Education met at 4 P. M. yesterday, Mr. SMYTH in the chair.

A communication was received from the Mayor nominating HOOPER C. VAN VORST a Commissioner of Common Schools in place of JOHN H. SHERWOOD, resigned. It was placed on file.

A resolution was adopted appointing Miss JOHANNA MITCHELL assistant teacher of German in the Normal College, with a salary of $800 per annum, and Miss IDA CONANT critic teacher in the College, with a salary of $500 per annum.

The nomination of GEORGE M. MITCHELL, as Vice-Principal of Grammar School No. 11, in the Sixteenth Ward, was not confirmed, Mr. MITCHELL having failed to present himself for the requisite examination.

A resolution removing WM. E. CAHILL from his position as Vice-Principal of Grammar School No. 31, in the Seventh Ward, for neglect of duty and unbecoming conduct, was adopted.

The Auditing Committee presented a report, showing that the total receipts on account of the Board, from Dec. 10 to March 3, were $752,289 73, and the payments, $680,817 69, leaving a balance in bank of $71,632 94.

Resolutions complimentary to Commissioner JOHN H. SHERWOOD on his retirement from the Board were offered by Mr. WOOD and unanimously adopted.

The Board then adjourned.

Harper's Weekly is a paper of very great attractions this week. In the first place, the political articles are all on important topics of the hour, and we earnestly commend them to tee consideration of our readers. Mr. NAST contributes two effective drawings, and Mr. S. C. HALL begins a series of papers entitled "Memories of distinguished authors," the first being on THOMAS MOORE. It is copiously illustrated. Then the editor is able to give the whole of ROBERT BROWNING'S new poem, from advanced sheets. A number more rich in art and literary treasures was never offered to the public.

Stop Thief.

A young man about twenty-two or twenty-three years of age is calling upon my customers, and, upon various representations, urging the immediate payment of their milk bills. They are hereby cautioned against this swindler, and requested not to pay any bills except through the usual course. Fifty dollars reward will be given for the arrest of the above person.

T. W. DECKER.
No. 309 East Twenty-seventh-street.

—*Advertisement.*

TAKE SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, if you are bilious.—*Advertisement.*

HAZARD & CASWELL'S cod liver oil is the best.—*Advertisement.*

Wonderful Success
of the
MILTON GOLD JEWELRY COMPANY.
THOUSANDS UNABLE TO GAIN ADMISSION
TO THE STORE.

Five dollars offered for many of the articles at the door by persons that were not fortunate enough to get in.

Every one delighted with the goods. The styles are new and the patterns are elegant. The goods are guaranteed to wear as well as Coin Gold and always to retain their color and brilliancy.

The Company's store, at No. 751 Broadway, opposite Astor-place, will be open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M., in order to accommodate as many as possible.

An Extended Popularity.—"BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" have been before the public many years. Each year finds them in new localities in various parts of the world. The Troches are pronounced universally superior to all other articles used for similar purposes. For relieving Coughs, Colds, and Throat Diseases, the Troches have been proved reliable.

Moet & Chandon's
CHAMPAGNES.

A well-assorted invoice of these superior wines just received and for sale, with all first-class dealers in wines here.

ANTHONY OICHS,
Sole agent in the United States.

NEW-YORK, March 8, 1871.

Schenck's Mandrake Pills
are prepared only by
Dr. J. H. SCHENCK,
and sold wholesale and retail at his Principal Office,
No. 15 North Sixth-street, Philadelphia,
and by Druggists everywhere.
Price 25 cents per box.

Royal Havana—Supplementary.

Determined by the drawings of the Royal Havana Lottery. For information, &c., address McINTIRE, GREGORY & CO., No. 319 Canal-st., or 154 Chatham-st.

For Moth Patches, Freckles, and Tan use PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION. The only reliable and harmless remedy for removing brown discolorations from the skin. Prepared only by Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Eureka Mineral Water, Saratoga. Superior to all for dyspepsia and diseases of liver and kidneys. B. J. LEVY.
No. 7 Hudson River Railroad Depot, Varick-st.

James Everdell, No. 302 Broadway. Wedding and Ball Cards, monograms. Orders of Dancing—original designs. Established 1840.

Gents' Spring Style Hats—Seven Dollars.
WARNOCK & CO., No. 519 Broadway.

Phrenological Examinations at No. 389 Broadway, showing talents, defects and best pursuit.

MARRIED.

POTTER—WILLIAMS.—In Brooklyn, Tuesday, March 7, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, JOHN A. POTTER and ELIZA T. WILLIAMS, eldest daughter of Richard Williams, Esq. No cards.

DIED.

BARKER.—At Irvington, on the Hudson, on Sunday, March 5, after a protracted illness, SARAH A. HOPKINS, wife of T. W. Barker, in the 55th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Presbyterian Church at Irvington, on Thursday, March 9, at 11 o'clock A. M.

CALHOUN.—On Tuesday, March 7, NANCY CALHOUN, in the sixty-eighth year of her age.

Funeral services from the Church of the Holy Communion, at 10 o'clock on Thursday the 9th inst. Her remains will be taken to Danbury, Conn., for interment.

CORBETT.—On Tuesday, the 7th inst., ELEANOR BIRD, youngest daughter of Thos. H. and Emma A. Corbett.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral today, (Thursday,) at 2 P. M., from her late residence, No. 1,011 3d-av.

CHURCHILL.—Suddenly, in Brooklyn, Wednesday, March 8, ELLEN FEARING, wife of Wm. Churchill. Funeral services at the house, No. 217 Gates-av., Thursday, 9th inst., at 2 o'clock.

Relatives and friends invited. Remains will be taken to Wareham, Mass., for interment.

GRANT.—At Yonkers, on Tuesday afternoon, the 7th inst., of dropsy, CHARLES EDMUND, youngest child of William H. and Mary L. Grant.

Funeral at 1 o'clock, Thursday. Train leaves New-York at noon.

HAGADORN.—In Brooklyn, Tuesday morning, March 7, after a short illness, of typhoid fever, ELLEN, youngest daughter of the late John Hagadorn.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of her brother, Francis Hagadorn, No. 71 2d-st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Thursday afternoon, March 9, at 3 o'clock. The remains will be interred at Rhinebeck.

LESLIE.—In Brooklyn, on Monday evening, March 6, JAMES Y. LESLIE, second son of Thomas and Harriet Leslie, aged 51 years.

Friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from St. Peter's Episcopal Church, State-st., near Bond, on Thursday next, 2 o'clock.

MURRAY.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Tuesday, March 7, Mrs. ELIZA J. B., wife of the late Rev. Dr. Nicholas Murray.

Funeral on Friday, March 10, at 2½ P. M., from her late residence.

McEWEN.—Suddenly on Monday afternoon, 6th inst., ROBERT D. McEWEN, of this City.

Funeral services at his late residence, No. 24 West 39th-st., on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Stratford, Conn., for interment by 11¼ A. M. train. Burial service will be held at Christ Church on arrival.

REA.—On Wednesday, March 8, 1871, DAVID F. REA, aged 57 years.

Funeral on Friday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, from the residence of his brother, 26th-st., Paterson, N. J. Friends desirous of attending the services will be met at the 1¾ P. M. Erie train, foot of Chambers-st., on its arrival in Paterson. The friends wishing to see the remains will have an opportunity to do so at the residence of Mr. H. Pollock, No. 119 Grand-st., Jersey City, on Thursday, from 10 A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M.

STRANGE.—At Ingleside, Hastings, on the Hudson, on Wednesday, 8th March, MARY BRUTON, the beloved mother of E. B. and A. B. Strange, aged 80 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, on Saturday, 11th inst. Carriages will be in waiting at Hastings Depot on the arrival of the 2 P. M. train per Hudson River Railroad.

VAN RENSSELAER.—In this City, on Tuesday, 7th inst., JEREMIAH VAN RENSSELAER, M. D., in the 78th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from St. Paul's Chapel, Broadway, on Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

WALTERS.—On Tuesday, March 7, MARTIN WALTERS, in the 73d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday morning, at 9½ o'clock, from his late residence, No. 118 Charlton-st. The remains will be conveyed to St. Patrick's Cathedral, where a solemn high mass of requiem will be celebrated for the repose of his soul, thence to Eleventh-street Cemetery for interment.

MISCELLANEOUS.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The Mails for Europe during the week ending SATURDAY, March 11, 1871, will close at this office on TUESDAY at 11½, on WEDNESDAY at 12, on THURSDAY at 12, and on SATURDAY at 6½ A. M.

P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—WILBOR'S COD-LIVER OIL AND LIME has now been before the public for ten years, and has steadily grown into favor and appreciation. This could not be the case unless the preparation was of undoubted and high intrinsic value. The combination of the phosphate of lime with pure cod-liver oil, as prepared by Dr. Wilbor, has produced a new phase in the treatment of consumption and all diseases of the lungs. This article can be taken by the most delicate invalid without creating the disgusting nausea which is such a prominent objection to the cod-liver oil when taken without lime. This preparation is prescribed by the regular faculty, and sold by the proprietor, wholesale and retail, A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Court-st., Boston, and by druggists generally.

$2,500 FOR $1 FOR WHOLE TICKET; half, 50c.; quarter, 25c.—Royal Havana Lottery, Supplementary; determined by the drawings of the Royal Havana Lottery. For information, address LUTHY & CO., No. 240 Greenwich-st., N. Y.

$330,000 GOLD WILL BE DRAWN in the Royal Havana Lottery of Cuba, March 17. Tickets $32. Shares in proportion. Circulars sent. Post-office Box No. 4,264.
JOSEPH BATES & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

$28.—ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—Circulars sent. Kentuckys, 50 cents to $5. Commission 12½ per cent.
S. B. BANKS, No. 15 Wall-st.

DR. WAIT & SON, NO. 30 EAST 20th-st., extract teeth under gas at half the usual price, and insert rubber sets at $10 to $15; platina, $20; gold, 40. Superior plugging. Terms low.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and Notary Public. No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

TAKE SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, if you want you stomach to make good blood.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HARPER & BROTHERS, New-York,
Publish this day:

I.
TODD'S
APPLE CULTURIST.

THE APPLE CULTURIST. A Complete Treatise for the Practical Pomologist. To Aid in Propagating the Apple, and Cultivating and Managing Orchards. Illustrated with Engravings of Fruit, Young and Old Trees, and Mechanical Devices employed in Connection with Orchards and the Management of Apples. By SERENO EDWARDS TODD, Author of "Young Farmer's Manual," &c. 12 mo, cloth. $1 50.

America, as we all know, is the finest country in the world for apples. Nowhere else are found such magnificent specimens, either for beauty or flavor, or such a number of varieties. The culture of this delicious fruit has, however, been left greatly to chance, from the want of some scientific yet popular treaties on the subject which would place the necessary information within the reach of our farmers. This want Mr. Todd has now supplied in "The Apple Culturist," a book which farmers will find of immense practical value. In an easy, familiar style, the author treats of every branch of the subject, from the laying out of an orchard to the harvesting and storage of the fruit. He has aimed to make his work a complete manual of practical information, and to tell every thing the farmer needs to know in regard to planting, budding, grafting, pruning, and all that relates to the care of apple-trees, the best means for improving varieties, &c. A large number of illustrations and a comprehensive summary of the general principles of practical pomology are features which add greatly to its interest and value. No one who contemplates laying out a new orchard, or who has an old one which requires rejuvenation and improvement, should fail to procure this work.

II.
DAISY NICHOL.
A NOVEL.
By Lady HARDY.
8vo, paper, 50 cents.

"She can paint simple scenes very charmingly, and can delineate the inner workings of a woman's nature very truthfully."—*Examiner and London Review.*

"There is much to praise; it is written in a very clear, readable fashion; the incidents, with one or two exceptions, dovetail neatly together, and several of the characters, Daisy especially, and her rejected lover, Kenneth Trench, are excellently portrayed. The conversations are carried on in a sprightly and natural fashion, and there are many reflections which show the authoress to be a person of keen observation and good sound sense."—*London Times.*

HARPER & BROTHERS will send either of the above works by mail, postage prepaid, to any part of the United States, on receipt of the price.

SOME NEW PUBLICATIONS.
MARK TWAIN'S INNOCENTS ABROAD. 8vo, cloth, extra, 651 pp.
MARK TWAIN'S (burlesque) AUTOBIOGRAPHY. 16mo, cloth, 75 cents; paper, 45 pp.
WIND AND WHIRLWIND. A novel. By THOS. WHITE. 12mo, cloth, 397 pp.
THE OLD MERCHANTS OF NEW-YORK. By WALTER BARRETT. 3 vols., 12mo, cloth.
Sent by mail or express on receipt of price.
M. DOOLADY, Agent, No. 98 Nassau-st.

TAKE SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, if you have the gravel.

POLITICAL.

TWELFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

HARMONY.

At a regular meeting of the TWELFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT ASSOCIATION, and at a special meeting of the GRANT CLUB of the same district, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That we claim it as a right that the Republican State Committee provide for the organization in this County of a Republican Committee which shall be entirely independent of the machination and control of Tammany Hall.

THOMAS T. SUTLIFFE, President,
Twelfth Assembly District Republican Association.
D. L. SIMMONS, Secretary.
JAMES DUNCAN, President,
Twelfth Assembly District Grant Club.
M. W. BERRIMAN, Secretary.

AT A MEETING OF THE FIFTH Assembly District Grant Campaign Club, held on Wednesday evening, March 8, 1871, the following preamble and resolution was adopted:

Whereas, The so-called Republican General Committee, organized pursuant to a call issued by that portion of the late General Committee in alliance and sympathy with Tammany Hall, does not represent the friends of the Administration in this county; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we earnestly solicit the State Central Committee to organize the Republican Party in this City, and in such a manner that we may be enabled to obtain a fair enrollment, and not be in the power of our political adversaries.

A. A. MARKS, President.
EDWARD HALLOCK, JAMES H. LEWIS, Secretaries.

TAKE A DOSE OF SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, if you feel dizzy-headed.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

Twenty Deaths by Small-Pox Last Week.

The Last Struggle With a Tenacious Nuisance.

Final and Irrevocable Defeat of the Manure Men—Statement of the Comparative Ravages of Small-Pox—Startling Prevalence of the Disease in La Rochelle.

The Board of Health met yesterday, at the usual hour, in regular weekly session. President BOSWORTH presided, and Commissioners Barr, Carnochan, Ceccarini, Gross, Manierre, Mullaly and Smith were present.

A large amount of miscellaneous business, presented from the office of the attorney, was disposed of, and orders made for suits to be commenced in three cases of violations of the Tenement-house law, eleven cases of non-compliance with the orders of the Board, but there were no cases of violations of the Sanitary Code. Satisfactory excuses having been presented in the cases of a number of physicians sued for non-compliance with the law requiring returns, all of these suits were discontinued.

THE MANURE NUISANCE.

The manure men in the interest of KANE & RYAN, who have of late been so constant in their attendance on the sessions of the Board, were again present, and were presently rewarded by listening to the following emphatic report, signed by Dr. CECCARINI, Chairman of the Sanitary Committee, and fully agreed to by Dr. STEPHEN SMITH and Mr. MAGNUS GROSS, the other members of the Committee:

The Sanitary Committee, to whom has been referred the subject of manure dumping, together with the reports presented to this Board by the City Sanitary Inspector, on the condition of the various places where manure is dumped within the City limits, respectfully report: That in view of the fact of a production of from 800,000 to 1,000,000 cart-loads of stable manure annually, nothing can be more apparent than the necessity of affording all due facilities for the removal of this vast volume of offensive matter, for if such facilities are denied the creation of numberless nuisances throughout the length and breadth of the City would be the consequence. On no premises within the City limits the hoarding of manure for any length of time should be allowed, but its speedy removal from the same under all circumstances insured and enforced. The health and cleanliness of the City and the comfort of its citizens, alike demand this. The question before your Committee is narrowing down in consequence, as to the proper manner and method of removing manure. Some parties engaged in this business and applying for a permit to this end, have all this time long protested that the removal of manure is rendered impracticable, if the privilege is not granted them, to deposit the manure in some place contiguous to the river, and keep it there till it is in a condition to be fit for agricultural purposes, or, to use the words of one of the inspectors reporting on the subject," to have it remain on the dumping ground for a time, to be determined by the demand for it, by the degree of fermentation it has undergone to make it valuable as an article of merchandise, and (as in the month of February last) by the state of the ice in the rivers." Your Committee are of the opinion that they are not charged to treat the question of the removal of manure in this light, and that the probable loss or gain of those embarking in it forms no part of their legitimate consideration. The dumping of manure on the ground and the turning over and decaying of unrotten material coming from the stables, having been made by numerous inhabitants the subject of frequent complaint and most earnest protest, the line of duty before your Committee, as well as the consequent action of this Board, can no longer be mistaken; it is simply and wholly to provide for the sure and speedy removal of manure, irrespective of cost and inconvenience; it is to provide for the removal of manure in a manner and spirit as has been evinced in the provisions for the removal of night-soil, offal, dead animals, street-dirt, and other refuse matter and incumbrances, deleterious to health, or incompatible with cleanliness and comfort. In this view of the case, your Committee are further confirmed by the established fact that some parties concerned in the removal of manure, and holding a permit from this Board to that end, have done so without resorting to dumping on the ground, and that such removal of manure has taken place daily notwithstanding the severity of the weather or the Winter frosts. In order to dispose of the subject in the sense above explained, your Committee recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the respective officers of this Board, and the Sanitary Squad of the Police Department, are herewith enjoined and directed scrupulously to enforce all ordinances relating to and providing for the removal of manure from all premises, and from stables in particular, within the City limits.

Resolved, That from and after this date no application for dumping manure other than directly into a boat or vessel from the carts will be entertained by this Board.

Resolved, That all permits for dumping manure on the ground, anywhere within the City, limits, are herewith revoked.

Resolved, That all parties having or holding manure-dumps, other than on bottom of boats or vessels, are hereby required and ordered to remove from the locality all manure therefrom before the 1st of May next.

Resolved, That the Sanitary Committee and the City Sanitary Inspector are herewith instructed to inquire into the necessities of the City as to the number and location of piers requisite for having moored thereat boats or vessels for the reception and removal of manure, and to report the same as soon as possible.

Resolved, That all applications for permits to dump manure directly from carts into boats or vessels must be made or renewed on or before the 15th of April next.

The resolutions were taken up separately, and the first having been carried without a division the second was adopted by the following vote: Yeas, Bosworth, Carnochan, Ceccarini, Gross and S. Smith; nays, Barr, Mullaly and Manierre, the latter explaining his vote by saying that the resolution denies the right of petition. The third resolution was adopted with only the opposing votes of BARR and MULLALY, and the fourth was passed unanimously on a call of the yeas and nays.

In connection with this resolution, Mr. BARR said he was glad to find that the Committee allows until the 1st of May to remove all manure, as he had been severely censured in the newspapers for voting at the last meeting to allow a week.

President BOSWORTH remarked that the censure was not of a vote to allow a week to remove the present deposits, but of a vote to grant a permit to dump more.

Dr. CARNOCHAN also said that he had intended only to vote to give sufficient time for the removal of the present heaps, and Mr. MANIERRE, remarking upon the unanimity of the Board, said affairs were a little different from last week.

The other resolutions were passed without a division, and the manure nuisance was thus finally and thoroughly driven out of the City by the power of the public Press. The close of the long struggle was marked by an exchange of ironical civilities between Commissioners MANIERRE and MULLALY, which was provoked by the playful remarks of the former upon the new-born zeal of the latter to abate manure nuisances.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

City Sanitary Inspector MORRIS submitted a report upon the movements of contagious diseases, which shows the following facts:

Week ending Feb. 25—Typhoid fever, 9; relapsing fever, 2; scarlet fever, 74; small-pox, 52; measles, 92; diphtheria, 15.

Week ending March 4—Typhus fever, 1; typhoid fever, 5; relapsing fever, 2; scarlet fever, 68; small-pox, 41; measles, 45; diphtheria, 12.

Another report of Dr. MORRIS showed that a portion of West Thirty-first-street is in a horribly filthy condition. Dr. SMITH said there are 2,500 people residing in the filthy street. A general discussion of the condition of the streets then ensued, during which Mr. MULLALY said that the Board has no power to do more than call the attention of the Street-cleaning Commission to the facts, but cannot itself do anything. Mr. BARR said that he believed that if any street should be in such condition as to be dangerous to life or health the Board has the power not only to clean but to pave the streets if necessary to put them in a good sanitary condition, and he presented a resolution referring the question to the counsel, which was adopted.

A RESOLUTION OF INQUIRY.

President BOSWORTH offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the City Sanitary Inspector ascertain and report to this Board all the facts in respect to the leaving of a bottle or vial of carbolic acid at the residence of Mrs. MAY, who is represented to have died from drinking such acid, and the person with whom such vial was left, and by whom left, and what instructions, if any, were given at the time to the person with whom the same was left.

MORTALITY OF THE WEEK.

Dr. RUSSELL, Register of Records, submitted the following report on the mortality of the week:

I have the honor to report 514 registered deaths for the week, being an excess of 23 over the previous week. The excess occurred principally in the zymotic class, typhoid fever having been credited with 4 deaths against 2, typhus with 1 against 0, the preceding week. Deaths from diarrheal causes increased from 22 to 29. There were reported 6 fatal cases of puerperal fever against 1 the week before. Phthisis pulmonalis destroyed 102 lives, an increase of 1, and local respiratory diseases 73, an increase of 2. There were registered 20 deaths from small-pox, against the same number for the week previous. I submit a few facts which show that we may congratulate ourselves upon comparative exemption from the ravages of this pest. It has been prevailing lately not only upon this side of the Atlantic at various points, but in the larger cities of Germany, France, Holland, Belgium, and notably in England. In Brussels for the week ending Feb. 4, 167 deaths from all causes, included 36 from this disease, and the same number of fatal cases having occurred in the previous week.

At the same rate the deaths from small-pox in this City would have reached 108 weekly. In London the fatal cases during the first five weeks of this year averaged 151 weekly, and in the week ending Feb. 11, rose to 211, equivalent to 70 in New-York. In Liverpool, small-pox, during the last week of which we are advised, caused 86 deaths. A corresponding death rate in New-York would have given a mortality of 170.

Small-pox prevailed in New-York during the first three months of the past year to a far greater extent and with much more severity than has distinguished its course in the present season. Since Jan. 1, when it began to increase, it has caused but 99 deaths. In the corresponding period of 1870, from Jan. 1 to March 5, there occurred 157 deaths from this affection, (sixty per cent. more than have yet taken place this year.) During the first quarter of 1870, there were registered 201 deaths from small-pox, a mortality exceedingly improbable during the present quarter. During the second quarter of 1870 the mortality from small-pox diminished to 30, owing undoubtedly to the same vigorous measures which the Board is now pursuing.

In connection with the same subject a letter was read from THOMAS P. SMITH, United States Consul at La Rochelle, France, which was transmitted by Assistant Secretary of State DAVIS, in which it is stated that small-pox is prevailing to a most alarming extent in that city, there being 1,500 cases when the letter was written, and the hospitals so overcrowded that no more patients could be admitted. The letter, with the report of Dr. RUSSELL, were referred to the Sanitary Committee.

Having voted to meet to-morrow at 3 o'clock, the Board went into secret session, and its further proceedings are shrouded in impenetrable mystery.

ARSON AT SEA.

The Burning of the Ship Robert Edwards—Trial of the Alleged Incendiaries in the United States Circuit Court.

In the United States Circuit, yesterday, the trial of CHARLES PURDUE, FREDERICK C. ALLEN and CHARLES MEREDITH for the burning of the ship *Robert Edwards*, on the 20th of July last, on the high seas, 800 miles from land, was resumed before Judge WOODRUFF.

The penalty attaching to the offense being capital, a large crowd was present in the Court during the proceedings, and considerable interest was evinced in the result. The prisoners, who were the cynosure of all eyes, regarded the matter with apparent indifference, and chatted as gaily as if they were the least interested of spectators. They all seem to be men of intelligence and respectability, and there was nothing in their manner or appearance to indicate their capability to commit the utterly purposeless and suicidal crime for which they are indicted.

The first witness examined was EDWARD WINSLOW, first officer of the vessel, who testified that on the 10th of May last, the ship *Robert Edwards* left New-Bedford on a whaling expedition; the prisoners were seamen on board the vessel; on the night of the 20th July following, smoke was discovered emanating from the forward hatch, and the word was passed that the ship was on fire; all hands were set to work to pump water; they labored during the night, and in the morning the Captain saw PURDUE on one side of the ship laughing, and he charged him with being the incendiary; PURDUE replied that some one had blowed on him, and he would fix him; he did not deny the charge, and was set to work with the others, endeavoring to extinguish the flames; PURDUE subsequently admitted that he had bored four holes in the bottom of the ship, with the intention of sinking her, and also that he sawed the mast to weaken it; witness questioned the prisoner with regard to the matter, and the latter unhesitatingly acknowledged his guilt; he asked why he did so, and if he were badly treated, but he said not, and only accounted for his conduct by saying "the devil was in me;" the ship burned for three days, and they were compelled to take the boats for safety; thirty-seven hours afterward they were picked up by the brig *Mary Rice* and taken to Rio Janeiro, whence the prisoners were transmitted to New-York in custody.

JOSEPH H. MULFORD testified he was a seaman on board the *Robert Edwards* during her last voyage; on the 20th of July the cry of fire was raised and all hands were put on the pumps; it was evident there was no hope for the vessel, and their only expectation was to prolong her existence; on the ensuing morning PURDUE was standing on the main-chains pumping when the Captain approached him and seizing him by the beard accused him of setting fire to the ship; he replied, "As bad as I am I cannot deny it," and stated that DUNCAN, MEREDITH, DANE, BURNS and ALLEN were as much implicated in the offense as he was; after being rescued from the boats, and conveyed on board the *Mary Rice*, the Captain of the latter vessel, and Capt. PEASE, of the *Robert Edwards*, were questioned concerning the fire; when asked why he assisted in it, MEREDITH replied it was more than he could fathom, and said he had no ill-feelings against any one on board, for he was always well treated; in a private conversation with the witness, MEREDITH informed him of his connection with the transaction, and added it was PURDUE who struck the match; PURDUE never denied his guilt; he expressed his regret at having done so, and promised never again to injure any one if he got clear of this scrape; FRED. ALLEN also acknowledged his culpability.

Mr. B. F. RUSSELL, who appeared for the prisoners, objected to the reception in evidence of conversations between them and the Captain, for any admission of guilt they made was extorted under threat of punishment and could have no weight with the jury.

The Judge denied the application for the exclusion of the evidence, as, in his opinion, the testimony did not sustain the allegations of counsel.

JAMES F. MADDOCK, the fourth officer, testified to the discovery of the fire on board the vessel, and to hearing PURDUE admit his connection with it, as detailed in the evidence of the previous witnesses; PURDUE said it was intended that himself, MEREDITH and ALLEN were to fire the vessel simultaneously, but they had not pluck enough to do it, and he struck the match; DANE, who also assisted the incendiaries, jumped overboard and was lost.

On cross-examination the witness said that DANE was beaten on two occasions by one of the officers, and when he jumped overboard no attempt was made to rescue him, as they had something else to attend to; he denied having said he would shoot him if he had the Captain's rifle.

EUGENE H. FREEMAN another officer, gave corrobrrative evidence, and stated that BURNS, a seaman, who was also suspected, jumped overboard and was lost. Before taking the fatal leap, he was heard to say, "Boys, I can stand this treatment no longer," and he sent a message to his mother.

Capt. PEASE was then examined. He stated that on the morning after the vessel was fired he accused PURDUE of being the incendiary, and he replied, "Why do you suspect me?" The Captain said, "Because you look guilty," when he shed tears and said, "I can't tell a lie, I did it;" a few hours later witness heard PURDUE threaten to fix some one for betraying him, and presenting a revolver at his head, threatened to shoot him if he repeated the threat. He was at one time at the point of sending them adrift, but on consideration desisted.

On cross-examination the witness denied that what PURDUE said to him was, "I will admit anything you say," and affirmed he clearly confessed his guilt.

The Court then adjourned to this morning.

The defense will be a denial of the charge, and it will be endeavored to prove that the admissions made by the prisoners were extorted by threats.

Befriending the Street Boys—A Delightful Occasion.

The Newsboys' Lodging-house, in Rivington-street, is one of the most attractive and comfortable of our charitable institutions. Hundreds of homeless and friendless boys resort to it, not only for shelter and food, but for kindly sympathy and advice. With its pleasant and generously-furnished reading-room, its choice and comprehensive library, its cheerful school-rooms, its gymnasium, bath-room, greenhouse, aquarium and other auxiliaries, it is effecting a thorough and far-reaching work of benevolence and reform among the homeless boys of the City.

The institution is fortunately under the ægis of a number of benevolent gentlemen, who seem to vie with each other in contributing to the comfort and happiness of the boys. An immense crowd of young fellows assembled at the Lodging-house last night to witness the distribution of a number of prizes given by HENRY E. HAWLEY, Esq., to the boys who had been most proficient in studies and exemplary in behavior during the past Winter. The first prize consisted of a handsome suit of clothes. The other prizes were jackets, shoes and books, which seemed to render the fortunate recipients exceedingly happy. After the boys had sung several pieces in their peculiarly hearty manner, they were addressed by Rev. Dr. RODGERS, whose felicitous illustrations afforded them considerable amusement. The reverend gentleman counseled them to cultivate habits of honesty, industry and economy, so that they might soon attain to a far higher position in society. The boys were also addressed by J. SKIDMORE and HOWARD POTTER, Esqs. The latter gentleman assured his youthful hearers that the best return they could make to Mr. HAWLEY for his great kindness would be obedience to the earnest and valuable instruction which he from time to time imparted to them. A letter was read from Rev. Dr. E. D. G. PRIME, regretting his inability to be present, and proposing this sentiment to the boys: "Always do right, whatever may be the consequences."

At the close of the exercises the boys were treated to a liberal supply of cake and fruit.

A very large number of distinguished ladies and gentlemen were present, who, as they inhaled the fragrance and admired the beauty of the flowers and plants that ornamented the rooms, agreed with Dr. RODGERS, who said he had never visited a more pleasant and comfortable benevolent institution.

Hall and Alcohol—A Clear Case of Mixed Liquors.

ROBERT HALL, a well-dressed man, appealed, yesterday afternoon, to Officer SULLIVAN, of the Fourth Ward, to arrest ELIZA BAKER, an inmate of the basement saloon No. 157 Chatham-street, for stealing $70 in money. The officer arrested ELIZA, and in due time arraigned her before Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs, where the complainant surprised the Magistrate by stating that "the girl had beat him out of $70, and that the Policeman (No. 206) was in with her." The Justice asked HALL what he meant, when he began abusing the Magistrate, and betrayed unmistakable symptoms of intoxication. Justice HOGAN accordingly temporarily committed the woman for examination, and also locked up the complainant for disorderly conduct and intoxication. Mr. HALL became much excited at this, and expressed a desire to go to Sing Sing for five years. The larceny case will be examined today.

JUSTIFIABLE HOMICIDE.

Acquittal of Adam Langfried, the Baker, Accused of the Murder of James Fingleton.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, ADAM LANGFRIED, a baker, doing business at No. 126 Avenue B, was tried for the murder of JAMES FINGLETON, on the 1st of August last. The facts of the case as developed in evidence, are as follows: The deceased, in company with PATRICK and MICHAEL RILEY, who were all more or less under the influence of liquor, had "been making a night of it." Between twelve and one o'clock they were passing LANGFRIED'S bakery, saw the light and inhaled the wholesome odor of fresh-baked bread. FINGLETON and PATRICK RILEY went down into the oven-room where LANGFRIED and two employes were busily engaged. Deceased asked for a loaf of bread, and upon being refused, seized one. LANGFRIED ordered them out, and pushed them to the door. They soon returned, reinforced by MICHAEL RILEY, and seized heavy wooden sticks with which they shamefully beat the baker and tore his clothes. He again drove them to the door. FINGLETON exclaiming, "I'll shoot you," then thrust his hand into his pocket as though to draw a pistol, whereupon LANGFRIED, believing his life to be in danger, seized an old musket with a fixed bayonet and thrust it into MICHAEL RILEY'S leg and FINGLETON'S left breast. The latter went a short distance, fell, and died within fifteen minutes afterward. The Police were immediately called and arrested LANGFRIED. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of "justifiable homicide." LANGFRIED returned to his work as usual, until the Grand Jury found a bill of indictment against him for murder in the first degree. Immediately he came down voluntarily to the Court of General Sessions, and was placed under bonds to appear for trial.

PATRICK RILEY, the companion of the deceased, was the first witness examined yesterday, and was either under the influence of liquor, or utterly reckless as to the solemn fact that he was testifying against a man who was being tried for his life. His levity and impudence were checked by the counsel and the Court, and his evidence was full of discrepancies. He was obliged to admit that deceased had once been arrested for highway robbery; that all three had been drinking together; that deceased had entered the cellar, seized the bread, refused to go out and beat and threatened to shoot the accused, making significant movements just before the stabbing was done.

MICHAEL RILEY, the second witness, corroborated the main facts of his brother's story.

BERNARD COURTNEY, who lived opposite the bakery, heard the noise of the row; saw three men attack, beat and knock LANGFRIED down.

JAMES MCCABE, who lives over the bakery, heard the noise, saw the attack, and heard deceased exclaim to LANGFRIED, "I'll shoot you."

Officers BLISSART and KELLEY, of the Seventeenth, and KILLAHAN, of the Eighteenth Precinct, were on the ground before FINGLETON died.

Officer KELLY testified that PAT RILEY was then under the influence of liquor; also, that LANGFRIED at once said that he was sorry he had stabbed deceased, but that he did it in self-defense.

Officer KILLAHAN testified that deceased was a very bad and dangerous character.

All these officers said that the accused was an excellent citizen in every respect. Nearly fifty other witnesses, including some of the best citizens of the Seventeenth Ward, were ready to testify as to LANGFRIED'S good character for twenty years past, but the Court said the point needed no additional evidence.

LANGFRIED was then placed upon the stand, and said that at the time before mentioned he stood by his ovens with his two hired men, hard at work making rolls and buns. Deceased came down with RILEY and demanded a loaf of bread, which he refused without pay, as he knew their bad reputation, and others had asked the same thing, then threw the bread on the floor; deceased seized a loaf, which the accused compelled him to drop and then pushed them out; they then returned with MICHAEL RILEY, and all set upon him with clubs and beat him back on the shop twice; deceased then put his hand into his breast as if to draw a pistol, and shouted, "I'll kill you," and LANGFRIED, believing they were about to fire on him, seized the musket and inflicted the fatal stab; before the scuffle he tried to get them to leave peaceably. PETER RICHIES, his assistant baker, witnessed the entire transaction, and corroborated the foregoing.

District-Attorney FELLOWS remarked that LANGFRIED had acted throughout just as he himself should act under similar circumstances, only he would have killed the deceased without so much forbearance, and, if he was one of the jury in the case, he would say "not guilty."

The counsel for accused said that the greatest crime, if any, that the accused could be charged with was that he did not rid society of all the attacking party.

Judge BEDFORD ably reviewed the case, explained the legal definitions of various degrees of murder, paid a high tribute to the prisoner's excellent character, and charged that a verdict of guilty of murder could not be rendered if the jury were satisfied that the act was done without premeditation and in self-defense.

In less than three moments thereafter the jury confronting the prisoner, returned a verdict of "not guilty," which was audibly approved by the officers of the Court and nearly all present. LANGFRIED was acquitted and immediately was overwhelmed with the heartfelt congratulations of a host of friends.

College of the City of New-York—A Legislative Appropriation to be Applied For.

The Trustees of the College of the City of New-York, at their meeting yesterday, adopted a resolution to the effect that application should be made to the Legislature for an appropriation of $40,000 for the erection of an additional building to the College for the use of the introductory classes, and the sum of $7,000 was appropriated for furnishing said building. An appropriation of $86,388 for general purposes was also made.

A resolution was adopted asking the Legislature to give the Trustees the power to shorten the term of attendance of scholars in the public schools, making application for admission to the College.

The meeting then adjourned.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The result of the day's business at the Exchange yesterday, (March 8,) was not as satisfactory as could be wished, the property sold not bringing such prices as its merits should command, while a portion of that offered was not disposed of at all. The only sales effected were the following:

By WM. KENNELLY, by order of the executors of Mrs. MARGARETTA PERSSE, deceased, the premises known as No. 16 Spruce-street, comprising a five-story brick warehouse and lot, 23.8 by 100, sold to WELLER & MILLER for $47,000. Also the premises known as No. 24 Beekman-street, adjoining the above in the rear, and also embracing a five-story brick warehouse, together with a lot 23 by 85.6, sold to D. PEARSALL for $46,000. The latter property, it is understood, was bought for Mr. JOHN J. LIGHTBODY, the present occupant. It is doubtful if the purchaser of either of these pieces of real estate would sell them at any such figure as that at which they obtained them yesterday, as the location is a desirable one, and its prospective value considerable, in connection with the new Post-office now in process of construction, as well as for other reasons which might be urged. At the price sold the property was a bargain. Mr. KENNELLY, in addition, offered for sale a four-story brick warehouse and lot, 22.9 by about 60 feet, No. 82 Water-street, between Old-slip and Wall-street. Also, six lots, each 25 feet by half the block, on the south side of Sixty-eighth-street, 500 feet west of Eighth-avenue. In neither of these cases, however, was a sale made, the Water-street property being bid in by Mr. T. H. CONKLIN, one of the owners, for $18,800, and the lots being knocked down in the interest of the owner to GARRETT NAGLE, at the rate of $5,900 each.

The only other transaction of the day was a Supreme Court sale in foreclosure under the direction of GRATZ NATHAN, Esq., referee, ROBERTS & MCGUIRE, auctioneers. The property disposed of comprised a four-story brick factory building and lot, 24.4 by 103.3, located on the north side of Twelfth-street, 342 feet west of Avenue A. B. BAILEY bought the premises for $9,600. No other business was transacted.

For today, at the Exchange, quite a number of auctions are advertised as follows: By S. DINGEE & Co., two lots, each 20 by 80, located on the east side of West Broadway, between Franklin and Leonard streets. Upon these lots are two three-story brick store buildings, 18 by 32 feet respectively, and a two-story brick building in the rear, 15 by 36 feet. The sale is announced as absolute and peremptory. By MULLER, WILKINS & Co., seven three-story and basement brick dwelling-houses and lots on the north side of Forty-second-street, between First and Second avenues. By E. H. LUDLOW & Co., the premises known as No. 53 West Twenty-fifth-street, north side, between Broadway and Sixth-avenue, a first-class four-story and basement brown-stone front house and lot, 25 by 98.9. By A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co, house and lot No. 268 Elizabeth-street, near Bleecker, two lots on One Hundred and Thirty-seventh-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, and three lots on the corner of St. Mary's-avenue and Charles-street, at Stapleton, Staten Island. By JAMES M. MILLER, a four-story brick house and lot, No. 120 South Washington-square, near McDougal-street; and by other autioneers, one or two legal sales of some importance. Should all the sales proposed be perfected, the day will be one of considerable activity.

In addition to the above sales, at Hewlet's Hotel, Hempstead, L. I., at 1 P. M. today, a farm of 70 acres, located two miles south of the village named, and one mile from the South-side Railway station, will be offered at auction. The farm belongs to the estate of RICHARD LOSEA, deceased, and is sold by order of executors. Upon it is a dwelling, a barn, and other farm buildings.

In regard to property at private sale, our advertised lists of City real estate offered, are worthy of perusal. In reference to other property, SAMUEL G. MCCOTTER, No. 365 Broadway, offers a large number of desirable residences in Brooklyn at low figures, and in the matter of country property, choice locations are being constantly brought to public notice through our business columns. Desirable country-seats are thus offered in Westchester County and at Newburg by HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-street.; in New-Jersey, by A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty-street; at Dobb's Ferry, by DUDLEY FIELD, No. 4 Pine-street; at New-Rochelle, by A. C. KINGSLAND & SONS, No. 55 Broad-street; at Rye Neck, by D. A. GRANT, No. 879 Broadway; at Llewellyn Park, N. J., by HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-street, corner Pine; at Tarrytown, by BLACKWELL & MARKS, No. 55 Liberty-street; at Manhasset Bay, L. I., by B. MYERS, No. 16 Beekman-street; at Mt. Vernon, by CHAS. MACRAE, No. 70 Cedar-street, and HATCH & RIKER, No. 1,292 Broadway; at Orange, N. J., by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway; at Rutherford Park, by J. FISHER SATTERTHWAITE, No. 10 Pine-street; at Plainfield, N. J., by A. D. MELLICK, JR. & BRO., No. 6 Pine-street; at Summit, N. J., by J. EDGAR, No. 33 Nassau-street, and at Montclair, N. J., by S. G. MCCOTTER, No. 365 Broadway.

WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine-street, reports having recently sold at private sale the premises No. 708 Broadway, east side, near Fourth-street, comprising a two-story brick house and lot, 25 by 136.6, for $81,000. This same property was sold at the Exchange on Tuesday, Feb. 28, by ROBERTS & MCGUIRE, at a foreclosure sale, to WM. LALOR, for $71,000.

Exchange Sales, Wednesday, March 8.

NEW-YORK.

By Wm. Kennelley.

5-story brick building and lot, s. s., No. 16 Spruce-st., between Nassau and William sts.; lot 23.8x100	$47,000
5-story brick building and lot, n. s., No. 24 Beekman-st., adjoining above property in rear, lot 23x85.6	46,000

By Roberts & McGuire.

4-story brick building and lot, n. s. 12th-st., 342 ft. w. of Avenue A, lot 24.4x103.3	$9,600

CITY REAL ESTATE.

Two First-class Houses, Each Full Size,

NOS. 13 AND 15 EAST 47TH-ST.,

BETWEEN 5TH AND MADISON AVS., are now finished and ready for immediate occupation. The improvements in these houses are entirely new, of elegant style and finish, and of superior workmanship, being the products of Matthew Byrnes' Factory, No. 142 East 33d-st., where all parties wishing to purchase first-class houses are invited to call and see for themselves the great care and attention paid to all branches of the business; all the cabinet and other woodwork being tested to a high rate of temperature in his drying-rooms (attached to his factory) before being sent to the buildings; all the work in the factory and at the buildings being done by the day, and under the immediate supervision of MATTHEW BYRNES and his SONS.

FRANK G. BROWN, Son of Lewis B. Brown, Esq.
DAVISON BROWN, Son of Stewart Brown, Esq
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
No. 100 Broadway, New-York.
Refer by permission to
Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co., Wm. E. Dodge, Esq

HUGH N. CAMP,
No. 31 Pine-st.,
Offers several valuable vacant lots and plots of ground, as follows: In 45th, 55th, 103d, 108th, 117th, 118th, 125th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 145th and 150th sts. Also, lots on Boulevard.

S. VAN RENSSELAER CRUGER,
REAL ESTATE AGENT,
NO. 182 GRAND-ST.
The management of estates a specialty.
Rents, interest and dividends collected.

ACT PROMPTLY AND BUY A HOME CHEAP.—WARD & OGDEN offer the following houses at reduced valuations for sale:

41st-st., near 5th-av., brick and brown-stone high-stoop, 32 feet front, all improvements	$28,000
38th-st., one block west of Broadway, four-story brick and brown-stone English basement, frescoed and finished elegantly, with all improvements, including furniture	21,000
27th-st., near Lexington-av., four-story brown-stone high-stoop, 25x60x100, all improvements	27,000
Lexington-av., near 56th-st., brown-stone high-stoop, 20x45x100, frescoed, all improvements	20,000
49th-st., near Lexington-av., three-story brick and brown-stone, 19x50x100, complete with all improvements	17,000
60th-st., few doors from 5th-av., four-story brown-stone high-stoop, finished elegantly in rose-wood, 20x60x100, complete with all improvements, in fee	42,000
52d-st., near 5th-av, four-story brown-stone high-stoop, 21x56x100, all improvements, and in good order, in fee	35,000
29th-st., near Lexington-av., brick and brown-stone high-stoop, 22x50x100, all improvements, prime order, very desirable, in fee	19,000
50th-st., near 5th-av., four-story brown-stone high-stoop, 21x56x100, hard-wood finish, all improvements, lease ground	23,500

Office Broadway, corner 17th-st., Union-square.

HOUSES FOR SALE—WEST SIDE.

West 22d-st., brick, high-stoop	$18,000
West 125th-st., (Harlem,)	20,000
West 48th-st., brown-stone, Columbia College lease	35,000
West 19th-st., brick, high-stoop	42,000
West 25th-st., brick	18,000
West 17th-st., brown-stone, high-stoop	45,000
West 20th-st., brown-stone, high stoop	40,000

Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 31 Pine-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE—EAST SIDE.

Beekman-place, brown-stone, high-stoop, or will be exchanged for avenue property	$30,000
East 9th-st., brick, high stoop; will be sold cheap.	
East 60th-st., brown-stone, high-stoop, new	35,000
Park-av., brown-stone, high-stoop, new.	
East 46th-st., brown-stone, high-stoop	22,500

Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 31 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED or unfurnished, a three-story and French-roof brown-stone house, 20x60, lot 98.9; all improvements; hard wood finish in basement and first story; plumbed with tin-lined lead pipe, and painted and frescoed throughout in perfect order. No. 35 Boorman-place, No. 305 West 33d-st. Price $28,000.

FIFTH-AV. CORNER FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The property, 25x100 feet, four story, brown stone, five stories rear, No. 299 5th-av., corner of 31st-st., is to lease on a ground rent for twenty-one years, or for sale at $130,000; possession May 1, 1871. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A PLOT OF TWELVE LOTS, six on 125th and six on 126th sts., with excellent improvements; dwelling, stable, carriage-house, fruits, shade trees, &c.; many years the residence of a gentleman now wishing to change his location and leave the City; price asked $100,000; terms easy. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

HUGH N. CAMP, NO 31 PINE-ST., offers for sale vacant lots on 5th-av., Madison-av., 134th-st., 125th-st., 124th-st., 118th-st., 117th-st., 98th-st., 58th-st., 57th-st., 45th-st., Boulevard, 2d-av., and various other localities.

FORTY-SECOND-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—A modern first-class extra wide brown-stone house, with dining-room extension, for sale very cheap, with or without new furniture. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—IN 45TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs., three-story brown-stone, 20 by 50, and extension; frescoed and in order throughout; lot 100 feet. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, No. 156 Franklin-st.; house 25 feet front, lot 25x87.2; valuable for business purposes. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 31 Pine-st.

A VALUABLE CORNER ON HUDSON-st., near Franklin, for sale; now rented.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.

SIXTH-AV., NEAR 42D-ST.—A VERY VALUable plot, consisting of eight lots, for sale.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.

FULL-SIZE FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone, 20th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., at bargain; terms easy.
HATCH & RIKER, No. 1,292 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR LEASE FOR A TERM of years, very large house and corner lot on New Madison-av., below 23d-st. Apply to W. IRVING CLARK, No. 212 Pearl-st.

A.—WARD & OGDEN'S REVISED LIST of houses for sale in New-York, at reduced valuations, just issued, obtained upon application or by mail. Broadway, corner 17th-st.

THIRTIETH-ST., QUITE NEAR 5TH-AV.—A desirable three-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 22x60, and extension; fine order. For sale very low. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY ON CHURCH-st., from Cedar to Thames, 103 feet front by 46 feet on Cedar-st. Apply to W. L. WALLACE, No. 9 College-place.

LOTS FOR SALE ON 52D-ST., NORTH side, near 8th-av.; terms favorable. Apply at No. 270 West 11th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—NO. 107 EAST 28th-st. Apply to G. W. DUER, National Bank of the State of New-York.

FOR SALE—A LEASE—ONE COLUMBIA College lot, 292 feet from 5th-av., on 50th-st. Apply to JOHN B. COLES, No. 54 William-st., New-York.

TAKE SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS,
If your appetite is poor.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY.—FOR SALE, very desirable houses on Columbia Heights, Dean-st., Amity-place, Green-av., 3d-st., High-st., Pierrepont-st., Ryerson-st., Huil-st., Lafayette-st., and other localities. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 31 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—THE THREE STORY HIGH stoop brick house, No. 278 President-st., (opposite Carroll Park) Brooklyn; immediate possession; To examine, apply on premises; for terms, to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 3 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—BROOKLYN, AT A SACRIFICE, a three-story basement brown-stone house; all improvements; First-place, between Clinton and Henry sts. Apply to J. E. CORNELL, No. 44 Court, corner Joralemon-st.

TAKE SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS,
If you want to feel well and lively.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT FOR sale on accommodating terms, within an hour and a half of New-York, in Westchester County, containing 350 acres, in the highest state of cultivation, cutting on an average two tons of hay to the acre; no waste land; splendid mansion, 80 feet front, 40 feet deep, perfect order; barn and stable-room for a hundred head of cattle; four apple orchards, and one pear orchard, all grafted and choice fruit, fronting a lake; fences all in order, and grounds ornamental; pure water in all parts of the house; in every respect a gentleman's establishment, and as for health it is unsurpassed anywhere, the atmosphere dry and adapted to weak lungs. A good house and lot, 25 feet front, in the City, will be taken in part payment. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

CITY AND COUNTRY RESIDENCE combined, in the most promising part of Elizabeth; fifty trains each way daily, (time thirty-five to forty-five minutes;) every advantage of good markets, schools, churches, pavements, gas, water, police, &c. For sale, a beautiful cottage house, on extra large lot, with walks, drives, fruit and shade trees, garden, modern fittings and abundant closets; within two minutes of depot at West Elizabeth. This property is believed to offer more united advantages for comfortable and accessible suburban residence than any place of like character and cost now in market. Worth $15,000. Will be sold for less. Part payment can remain indefinitely. For particulars address OWNER, Box No. 225 Post-office, New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT AT BRISTOL, R. I., FOR SALE.—About six acres of ground, gothic stone house, with all modern conveniences, including steam heating, gas and water; ample stable and outhouses, green-house and grapery; lawn extends to the water; beautiful view of Narraganset Bay, with the best of bathing, boating and fishing. Bristol is one of the most delightful as well as healthy of the New-England towns; good society and schools, and offers to any one who wants to enjoy a quiet home, with all the conveniences of a city house, a rare chance. Price, $20,000. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 31 Pine-st.

HOUSE AND STABLE.—FOR SALE OR to let on the Hudson, a new house within ten minutes' walk of Dobb's Ferry Station, and near the residences of Messrs. Sidney A. Appleton, Mackenzie and others; good view of the river and healthy position; house 31x40, Mansard roof, twelve rooms; lot 300x150; stable for four horses; situated on a farm of eighty acres, upon which pasturage, rights of way, &c., will be given to the occupant; price, $15,000; if not sold before April 1, to be rented for $1,000 a year. Address DUDLEY FIELD, No. 4 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS STONE MANsion, with four and a half acres of land, situated at Bronxville, one hour's ride from this City, and three minutes' walk from the depot. The house has sixteen rooms, and all the modern improvements, being newly built and beautifully and healthfully located; cost nearly $40,000; will be sold low. Apply to Mr. UNDERHILL, at the Bronxville Depot, or on the premises, and to GEORGE W. DOW & SONS. No. 55 Pine-st.

AT CRANFORD, N. J.—FOR SALE AT $7,000; RENT, $500—An ornamental cottage, containing eleven rooms, with closets and bath; two acres of land, with a choice variety of fruit trees; barn, carriage-shed, granary and poultry-house conveniently arranged; distant ten minutes' walk from station, on the Central Railroad of New-Jersey; fifty minutes from New-York.
N. G. FOSTER, No. 111 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT SUMMIT, N. J., A LARGE dwelling-house, having every convenience of a City home and country-seat combined, with 2½ acres of land (or more if required) and stable, ice-house, &c., all in excellent condition; very near to railway station, and beautifully situated, adjoining the residence of the subscriber. Also, several villa sites of three to ten acres each, with fine views. Apply to J. EDGAR, No. 33 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE, OR TO LET, FURNISHED.—A handsome two-story and French-roof house, situated on Grove-st., near William, East Orange, N. J., commanding an extensive view of the Orange Mountains and surrounding country; lot 72x250, handsomely laid out; fruit and ornamental trees; price $12,000; terms easy; modern improvements; eleven rooms. Apply on premises, or of H. C. MEYER & CO., No. 184 Water-st., New-York.

AT RAHWAY, N. J.—FOR SALE—HANDsome, new two-story house, French roof, nine rooms, good cellar; lot 40 by 150 feet; five minutes from depot; price $6,000. Also a fine two-story house, large garret, eight rooms, good cellar; lot 47 by 200 feet; $5,500; half mortgage; or would exchange for neat dwelling in New-York. Inquire of JAQUES, No. 208 Broadway, or HARRIS, Agent, Rahway.

A HANDSOME FURNISHED VILLA AT LONG BRANCH.—Modern Gothic cottage, two-story and attic, twelve rooms, finely-furnished, water, range, wash, wood and Summer houses, in complete order, with or without furniture; lot 85x600, on Ocean-av., 200 yards from the ocean; two minutes from station; a bargain. Photographs and full particulars of S. DINGEE & CO., No. 82 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE AT ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—A Gothic stone cottage, with two and a half acres of land in good order, with plenty of fruit and shade trees; gas in the house, and contains seven rooms; also, barn, with accommodations for three horses and room for coachman; distance, three-quarters of a mile from the depot. For terms and further information apply at No. 56 Cedar-st., New-York.

LONG BRANCH.—FOR SALE OR EXchange for improved New-York City property, a piece of ground at Long Branch, in the vicinity of the hotels, and overlooking the ocean for a great distance. The plot is in one block square, and contains 24 acres. Those wishing to exchange, address, stating particulars, BRONSON, Box No. 11 N. Y. Post-office.

TO LET—A FARM OF 110 ACRES OF FIRST quality land in Upper New-Rochelle; seventeen miles from the City Hall, and one and a half miles from Tuckahoe and Scarsdale Depots; house and barns in good order; also a farm of sixty acres one mile from Tarrytown, to a good tenant; the house will be put in good order. Apply to A. C. KINGSLAND & SONS, No. 55 Broad-st.

SUBURBAN PROPERTY FOR SALE by HUGH N. CAMP, No. 31 Pine-st.

A gentleman's country seat at Orange, N. J.	$50,000
A splendid place on North River, 50 acres	80,000
A very desirable property, near Englewood, 50 acres, 2 dwelling houses	50,000
House and 10 acres, 9 miles from Hoboken, on Northern Railroad	15,000

TAKE SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS,
If you have palpitation of the heart.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—LLEWELLYN Park, Orange, N. J., on Tulip-av., English cottage-residence, all improvements, ten rooms, finished in oiled pine, stables, forest-trees, magnificent views, fifty acres pleasure grounds adjoining.
HAMILTON & WALLIS,
No. 9 Nassau-st., corner of Pine, New-York.

THE RESIDENCE AND GROUNDS OF DANIEL BRINKERHOFF, ESQ., FOR SALE.—On Manhasset Bay, north shore Long Island, fourteen miles from the City; well adapted for both Winter and Summer residence; if not sold will be let. Apply for particulars to B. MYERS, No. 16 Beekman-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety, beautifully situated, 45 minutes to 1 hour from N. Y. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

AT RUTHERFORD PARK—THE MOST successful and accessible suburb of New-York, forty minutes from City Hall; high ground, commanding fine views; desirable building sites, near station.
J. FISHER SATTERTHWAITE, No. 10 Pine-st.

AN ATTRACTIVE AND WELL-LOCATED farm of forty acres, ten minutes' drive from Plainfield Station; complete farm buildings; an ever living stream, and abundance of fruit—$13,000.
A. D. MELLICK, Jr. & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGED FOR CITY UNIMPROVED PROPERTY—A splendid place at White Plains; house, gardener's cottage and stable, with six acres land, all in elegant order. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 31 Pine-st.

HOUSE AND LOTS FOR SALE CHEAP, forty minutes from City Hall, on Jersey Heights, Jersey City; two story, attic and basement; furniture for sale. Apply to GEORGE W. WAYRE, No. 40 Park-row, Room No. 5.

FOR SALE—IN YONKERS, A HOUSE OVERlooking the river, five minutes' walk from the depot; it contains fourteen rooms in fine order, now ready to occupy; price $8,500; terms easy. Apply to J. ODELL, No. 19 Nassau-st.

A COUNTRY HOME—FLUSHING, L. I.—20 minutes from 34th-st.; modern house; all the conveniences; greenhouse, stable and out-buildings, in complete order; 3¼ acres; terms easy. Address R. W. LEAVITT & CO., No. 118 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—AT SPUYTEN DUYVIL, FIVE minutes' walk from station, a house of eleven rooms, with one acre of ground and out-buildings, in good order. Apply to W. GALE, No. 451 Broome-st., corner Mercer.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—ON JERSEY Heights, Jersey City, two-story attic and basement house in good condition; furniture for sale. Apply to GEO. W. WAYRE, No. 40 Park-row, Room 5.

A SNUG FARM AT A BARGAIN—Seventy-one acres, fine orchard, warm soil, trout-brook, &c., near Erie and Midland Depots, Orange County. C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

$5,500—ORANGE, N. J., NEAR Brick Church Station. New house, nine rooms, furnace, range, &c.; pleasantly located. GEO. W. BOWERS, Halstead-st., Orange.

DRUG-STORE WANTED—IN EXchange for a Gothic cottage with all modern improvements, eight miles from this City. Address Post-office Box No. 6,099.

TAKE SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS,
If you feel drowsy in the morning.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET, FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES—Five large rooms, first floor over the stores, in Studio Building, corner of 5th-av. and 26th-st., opposite Madison-square. Also, two floors on Broadway, in same building. Can be seen any day before 9 A. M. or after 3 P. M.

LEONARD-ST., NEAR BROADWAY—To rent or lease for business purposes, building No. 112 Leonard-st., with rear entrance from Catharine-lane; a desirable business location; possession at once. Inquire of EDWARD HEATH, (J. Gray & Co.,) No. 15 Fulton-st.

TO LEASE—THE STORE AND BASEMENT Nos. 1,136 and 1,138 Broadway, corner of 26th-st.; also the store and basement No. 214 5th-av., corner of 26th-st. Apply to the janitor in the building, or to J. W. S. DEY, No. 60 Beaver-st.

A.—BROADWAY, CORNER MURRAY-ST., over Importers' and Traders' National Bank, entire floor (25x103) to lease; light, air, steam heat, short easy stairs: location unexceptionable. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

WELL-LIGHTED LOFTS TO LEASE in the marble buildings corner Grand and Crosby sts., suitable for dry goods, fancy goods, hat, cap, shoe, or cloth trade. Apply to S. VAN RENSSELAER CRUGER, No. 182 Grand-st.

TO LET—NO. 373 CANAL, NEXT NORTH-east corner of Laurens. Also, No. 373 Washington, next south-east corner of Beach; five stories; strongly built; now used for cotton storage. Apply at No. 34 East 31st-st.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, FOR business purposes, the large house and lot of ground No. 144 5th-av. Apply to J. EDGAR, No. 33 Nassau-st., or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TAKE SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS,
If you have liver complaint.

STORES, &C, TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

VERY DESIRABLE
OFFICES TO LET,
At Nos. 54 and 56 BROAD-ST.,
No. 72 BROADWAY,
No. 11 NEW-ST.
All well lighted; water and gas in each office.
Apply to S. VAN RENSSELAER CRUGER,
No. 182 Grand-st.,
No. 54 Broad-st.

A.—SPLENDID (NEW) OFFICES—$500 to $2,500 each, at No. 245 Broadway; some of them the best lighted rooms in the City, (by a new process;) warmed by steam; fronting upon the open City Hall Park; a suite of two to five connected rooms; fine for insurance or other companies.
ORANGE JUDD & CO., No. 245 Broadway.

THREE LOFTS TO LET—WITH POWer, 25x85; windows on three sides; very desirable. W. M. RAYMOND & CO., No. 348 Pearl-st., corner of Cherry, on Franklin-square.

TO LET—THE STORE AND BASEMENT OF new building, 22x90, No. 342 6th-av.; also floors of same. Inquire on the premises or of R. P. BERRIEN, No. 135 Laurens-st.

TO RENT.—DESIRABLE OFFICES, WITH commodious safes, in the Park Bank building; reached by stair-way and first-class elevator; also, the southerly basement. Inquire at the bank.

TO LEASE—ON FAVORABLE TERMS, A large building for manufacturing purposes, located near Grand and Centre sts. Apply to GEO. L. OSBORN, No. 182 Grand st.

TO RENT—FIVE FINE LOFTS, 25 BY 100 feet, lighted on all sides, near Broadway; rent low. Apply on the premises, No. 90 White-st.

TO LET—THE STORE AND BUILDING NO. 14 Broadway. For particulars apply to J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON, No. 18 Exchange-place.

TAKE SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS,
If you cannot sleep.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET OR FOR SALE—On Passaic River, N. J., opposite Rutherford Park; ten miles from City; most charming and picturesque place on river, having private water-front along the entire lawn of ten acres; cottage with twelve rooms; all out-buildings, garden, old forest and fruit trees; boating, bathing, fishing; communication with Wall-st. within an hour; possession immediately; rent $800. Also, next to above, house in Italian style, with tower, twenty rooms, twenty acres lawn, private water-front, garden, fruit, stables; rent, $1,200. Apply at No. 25 West 26th-st., between 9 and 1 o'clock.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

Madison-av.	Rent.$5,400
42d-st., near 5th-av.	7,500
25th-st., near 5th-av.	8,000
46th-st., near Lexington-av.	2,400
40th-st., near Lexington-av.	2,700
2d-av., near 12th-st.	2,500
124th-st., Harlem	3,000

Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 31 Pine-st.

FOR RENT—FROM APRIL 1, AT HUNTley Station, near Summit, N. J., a newly-furnished Mansard-roof house, thirteen rooms, and four and a half acres of land—one of the finest locations on the Morris and Essex Railroad; rent moderate. Apply to A. A. REEVES, Globe Fire Insurance Company, No. 175 Broadway.

NORWOOD, N. J.—TO RENT, A DESIRAble country-place; the house contains fourteen rooms; it will be rented with from 5 to 150 acres. There is a large orchard and an abundance of all kinds of fruit; rent very low. Apply to W. M. WHITMORE, No. 47 Wall-st.

TO LET AT WEST CHESTER—THE country residence situated on the corner of the William's Bridge and Boston post roads, (about a mile from William's Bridge Station,) consisting of a large dwelling-house, gardener's lodge, stable and large garden. Apply at No. 53 Walker-st.

TO LET—AT TREMONT, N. Y., AN UNFURnished house containing thirteen rooms, with all modern improvements; carriage house, barns, stables, and eleven acres of land, all finely laid out; well shaded, fruit, &c., all in good order. For full particulars apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

TO LET—23D-ST., NEAR 7TH-AV., FOUR-story high-stoop, 25 feet front, seventeen rooms; carpets, shades, mirror; in elegant order; rent, $3,600. Apply to owner, No. 835 Broadway, Room No. 5, from 12 till 2 P. M.

TO LET IN NEWTON, L. I.—A DESIRable double cottage with conveniences; rent $500; also, a house and stable; rent $375; boats from Thirty-fourth-street Ferry, and Flushing cars from Hunter's Point. Apply at railroad depot.

TO LET—FURNISHED, AT FORT WASHington, a large and handsome country residence, with green-house, graperies, coach-house, stable, &c., and about nine acres of land. For terms and particulars apply to MOREWOOD & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

AN ITALIAN VILLA, AT RUTHERFORD Park; high ground, fine views, well shaded, near station, completely furnished; rent, $1,000.
J. FISHER SATTERTHWAITE, No. 10 Pine-st.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE BROWN-STONE house in 45th-st., high stoop, three stories, handsomely frescoed and painted; unexceptionable neighborhood. EXECUTOR, No. 82 Beaver-st.

A REVISED LIST OF FURNISHED and unfurnished houses to let on 5th-av., 14th, 17th, 18th, 23d and 34th sts., at reduced rentals.
WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

YONKERS.—TO LET, TWO FRENCH-ROOF cottages, nine rooms and cellar, gas, heater, convenient to depot, only $600. Apply to J. YOUMANS, Agent, Yonkers.

$150 PER MONTH FOR HOUSE located in 26th-st., near 4th-av. Inquire at No. 329 4th-av.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses to let in all portions of New-Jersey by A. D. MELLICK, Jr. & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st.

TAKE SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS,
If your liver does not act.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT—FOR ONE, TWO or three years, a medium or full-size house, located between 35th and 46th sts., and near line of 6th-av.; rent not to exceed $3,000: unfurnished.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.

A 5TH-AV. HOUSE, FULL SIZE, BEtween 34th and 46th sts., wanted to lease by a good party for five or ten years.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.

TAKE SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS,
If you feel that everything goes wrong.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF REAL ESTATE ON 9TH-AV. AND 35TH-ST.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 23, 1871, at 12 M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the valuable property in the Twentieth Ward, belonging to the estate of Varion Vion, deceased, viz.:

NINTH-AVENUE.—Premises No. 451, north-west corner 35th-st., 24.9x80, consisting of stone dwelling-house, with frame dwelling in rear.

NINTH-AVENUE.—Premises No. 453, adjoining, frame house, 35 feet deep.

THIRTY-FIFTH-STREET.—Lot in rear of above, 20x50.

For further particulars, apply to the executor, WM. H. BELL, No. 52 John-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY, ON BROADway, (opposite the Bowling-green,) running through to Greenwich-st., at auction.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 23, 1871, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the valuable plot of ground, with the buildings thereon, comprising about twelve lots, situated on the westerly side of Broadway, about 100 feet from Battery-place, running through to Greenwich-st.; the building is three-story and basement brick, with granite front, about 40x60; now rented in offices. The property will be sold in separate lots if desired. Terms liberal. Maps, &c., full particulars at No. 3 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. WILL SELL at auction on THURSDAY, March 9, 1871, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

WEST TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET—The first-class four-story basement and sub-cellar brown-stone high-stoop house and lot, No. 53 West 25th-st., north side, 100 feet east of 6th-av.; house 25x60.6 feet., with party walls; in good order; contains all the improvements; frescoed in parlors and all the halls; lot 25x98.9 feet.

Maps at the auctioneers' office.

S. DINGEE, Auctioneer.

BY S. DINGEE & CO.,
NO. 82 CEDAR-ST.,
AUCTIONEERS AND BROKERS IN REAL ESTATE, LOANS, BONDS AND MORTGAGES.
PEREMPTORY SALE.

On THURSDAY, March 9, 1871, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, that valuable business property on West Broadway, between Leonard and Franklin sts., Nos. 91 and 93, two lots, 20 x80 each, with two three-story brick buildings, 18x32 each, on front. Rear building two-story brick, 15x36. Sale absolute. Title perfect.

TAKE SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS,
If you have a pain in the stomach.

MARBLE MANTELS.

S. KLABER & CO., NOS. 217-223 West 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Marble and Marbleized Mantels, Monuments, Headstones, new original designs; cheapest in City.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND Marbleizing Works, 134 and 136 E. 18th-st., offers 500 marble and marbleized mantels, all complete. Monuments, table-tops, &c., at prices that defy competition.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $9, $12, $15, up to $250.
T. B. STEWART & CO.,
No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

TAKE SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS,
If you have been drinking.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIANS OF ability desiring to establish themselves in a most excellent practice will find it to their advantage to call at No. 57 West 11th-st., first house from 5th-av., on Tuesday, Wednesday or Thursday, the 14th, 15th and 16th of March, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.
F. P. THOMAS.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND LEASE OF granite-yard, corner of Sedgwick and Van Brunt sts., Brooklyn.
ALEX. EDWARDS.

TAKE SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS,
If you have a bad taste in your mouth.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR LITHOGRAPHING, &C.

OFFICE OF THE CONGRESSIONAL PRINTER,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 25, 1871.

In pursuance of the provisions of a joint resolution of Congress, approved Jan. 11, 1871, "providing for publishing specifications and drawings of Patent Office," sealed proposals will be received at this office until March 30, 1871, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for furnishing illustrations and drawings for thirty thousand plates of patents, from June 30, 1869, to July 1, 1871, and for fifteen thousand plates of patents, from June 30, 1871, to July 1, 1872; two hundred and fifty copies of each, more or less, as may be ordered by the Patent Office, (one hundred and fifty copies being the minimum number,) of three sizes of sheets, viz.: 10x15 inches, 7½x11 inches, and 6x9 inches, (including a necessary margin,) one of which will be selected by the Joint Committee.

Tenders are invited in behalf of all processes of transferring, lithographing, photo-lithographing, photo-to-plate printing, &c., &c., that the best and most economical process may be adopted.

The contractor to furnish paper for the plates, of such size, quality and weight as is represented by samples to be furnished by this office.

The original drawings and samples of the illustrations to be bid for under this advertisement may be seen and examined at the Patent Office at any time during its business hours.

Bidders will be required to furnish specimens of their work on each of the three sizes, viz.: 10x15 inches, 7½x11 inches, and 6x9 inches, from copies to be furnished at this office any time after the 10th of March, and sooner if practicable, all of which copies will be the same for each bidder.

The original drawings and illustrations will not be permitted to leave the City of Washington, and the printed copies of each drawing and illustration are to be delivered, free of cost for transportation, at this office, within ten days after the order for the same is given to the contractor.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a bond, with security to the approval of a United States Judge or District-Attorney, in the penalty of $10,000, that the bidder or bidders, if his or their proposal shall be accepted, shall enter into a contract, with securities of the same amount, approved in the same manner, for its faithful performance; and each proposal must also be accompanied by satisfactory evidence that the bidder or bidders possess the skill and ability to accomplish the work in an acceptable manner.

The said proposals to be opened before, and the awards of contracts to be made by, the Joint Committee of Congress on Public Printing, to the lowest and best bidder for the interests of the Government, the Committee reserving to itself the right to reject any and all bids as its judgment of the best interests of the Government may dictate.

Proposals will be indorsed on envelope, "Proposals for Lithographing, &c.," and addressed to the Joint Committee on Public Printing, care of A. M. Clapp, Congressional Printer, Washington, D. C.

By direction of the Joint Committee of Congress on Public Printing,
A. M. CLAPP,
Congressional Printer.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.

PURCHASING AND DISBURSING
PAY-MASTER'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES NAVY,
NO. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 6, 1871.

Proposals, sealed, and indorsed on envelope "Bids for Supplies Advertised," will be received at this office until 1 o'clock, the 9th inst., for the following supplies, of the best quality, to be delivered free of expense at the Navy-yard, New-York, viz.:

BUREAU PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING.
2,000 gallons molasses, (¼ in ½ barrels.)
50,000 lbs. salt water soap, naval standard.

Bidders are referred to the officer in charge at the navy-yard for samples and further information, and will state in their proposals the date within which they will complete deliveries, if awarded to them, which must not exceed ten days from date of order.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may not be deemed advantageous to the Government, and to award each article or item separate, as may be most to its interest.

Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded within the time specified.

Blank forms will be furnished at this office, and bids opened at the hour above named, when parties interested are invited to be present.

J. O. BRADFORD, Pay-master,
United States Navy.

TAKE SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS,
If your bowels are costive.

AUCTION SALES.

GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., Auctioneers.

CLINTON HALL BOOK SALE-ROOMS AND ART GALLERIES.—GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., Auctioneers, (late Leavitt, Strebeigh & Co.)

PRIVATE LIBRARY AT AUCTION.

THURSDAY, March 9, and following evenings, at 7½ o'clock, sale of a PRIVATE LIBRARY, (the property of a clergyman of this City,) containing many rare and valuable EARLY AND STANDARD EDITIONS OF CLASSICAL REFERENCE BOOKS; the MAGNUM BULLARIUM ROMANUM, in fourteen volumes folio; and other curious and uncommon works in ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY, STANDARD WORKS IN ANCIENT AND MODERN SECULAR HISTORY, VOYAGES, TRAVELS, &c., &c. Catalogues ready. Books on exhibition.

S. DINGEE, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF SUPERIOR HOUSEhold furniture in private dwelling, No. 441 West 21st-st., on TUESDAY, March 14, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., consisting of elegant parlor and bedroom furniture, carpets, mirrors, paintings, library furniture, dining-room and kitchen-ware, &c., &c., in splendid variety and good order; sale without reserve.
S. DINGEE & CO., No. 82 Cedar-st.

TAKE SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS,
If you have a sick headache.

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY.
A fine assortment of
RIBBONS AND VELVETS,
REAL LACE GOODS,
FRENCH AND SCOTCH EMBROIDERIES,
EMBROIDERED LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
HOSIERY AND SMALL WARES,
HOUSE-KEEPING AND HOUSE-FURNISHING
GOODS, FANCY GOODS, BOOKS, &c.,
At Popular Prices.
14th-st. and 6th-av.

TAKE SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS,
If your skin is yellow.

MEDICAL.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. E. CORBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at 6 City Hall-place.

TAKE SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS,
If you have the blues.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—NEW-YORK Supreme Court, Erie County—PARNELL MUNSON, plaintiff, against JOHN CHRETIEN, defendant.—Pursuant to an order of said Court, made in said action at the Court-house in the City of Buffalo, N. Y., on the 9th day of November, 1870, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims or demands against Peter Schwinn, late of the City and State of New York, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to Norris Morey, Esq., the receiver appointed for that purpose by said order, at the office of said receiver, No. 284 Main-st., in the City of Buffalo, N. Y., on or before the 10th day of June, 1871.—Dated Buffalo, Dec. 1, 1870.
NORRIS MOREY, Receiver.
WM. L. JONES, Plaintiff's Attorney, Buffalo, N. Y.
de8-lawßm-Th

TAKE SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS,
If you want your stomach thoroughly cleansed.

PERSONAL.

JOHN EISING.

Information wanted of John Eising, aged 22. He left his home in New-York City in 1868, since which time we have not heard from him. He had worked as a machinist and as a coach-maker. Address his sorrowing sister, FREDERIKA MARGARETHA EISING, care of Rev. P. J. Kaiser, San Francisco, Cal.

TAKE SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS,
If your liver is torpid.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHLORODYNE.

The most wonderful remedy ever discovered. Caution and advice to invalids: Beware of spurious imitations of

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, the original and only genuine, which is the best, safest and most effectual remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, DIARRHEA, COLIC, CRAMP, NEURALGIA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is publicly acknowledged by the most eminent physicians to be the most effectual remedy ever discovered.

To prevent fraud, the Government have authorized a stamp, with the words Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, without which none can be genuine. Sold in bottles at 65c., $1 40 and $2 15, by all chemists. Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, London. Agent in New-York, J. ASPINWALL, William-st.

THE ALUMNI OF PHILLIPS EXETER ACADEMY, and all friends of good education, are earnestly requested to contribute to the fund now being raised by a Committee of the Alumni to replace the Academy Building, the recent destruction of which by fire has greatly impaired the means of the institution. Remittances in any amount to WILLIAM BOOTT, Treasurer, No. 61 Sears Building, Boston, will be gratefully received and acknowledged.
JOHN G. PALFREY, Chairman.
BOSTON, Feb. 8, 1871.

VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812.—Soldiers, sailors, marines, and the widows of such who were married prior to the 24th of December, 1814, are now entitled to pensions. Patronize our office, No. 4 City Hall-place; we have been working for your benefit for the last twelve or fifteen years; you will have justice done you. Avoid bogus or traveling claim agents.
Gen. H. RAYMOND,
Col. ABRM. DALLY.

DYSPEPTICS AND PERSONS OF weak digestive powers will find just the article they want in the highly-nutritive and easily-digested Fresh Beef in cans, for sale at retail by first-class grocers; wholesale at the store of the N. Y. and Texas Beef Company, No. 16 Cedar-st.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT No. 329 Pearl-st., Harper's Building, N. Y. All articles at the lowest factory prices. JNO. K. HOPPEL.

TAKE SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS,
If you have diarrhea.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Russia, Wednesday, Mar. 8
Parthia, Thursday, Mar. 9
China, Wednesday, Mar. 15
Aleppo, Thursday, Mar. 16
Algeria, Wednes., Mar. 22
Batavia, Thursday, Mar. 23
Abyssinia, Weds., Mar. 29
Samaria, Thursday, Mar. 30
Java, Wednesday, April 5
Calabria, Thursday, April 6

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying Steerage Passengers.
First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.
First Cabin to Paris..........$145, gold.
By the Thursday steamers:
First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

THE ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS

Sail every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY to and from Glasgow and Derry. Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark, to America, as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.

Britannia.....Sat., Mar. 11
Europa.......Sat., Mar. 18
India.........Sat., Mar. 25
Caledonia....Sat., April 1
Australia....Sat., April 8
Anglia.......Sat., April 15

and an EXTRA STEAMER every other WEDNESDAY, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, OR DERRY:

First Cabin $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets, good for 12 months securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $33; Steerage, $28.
Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF ANTWERP.........Saturday, Mar. 11, 9 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS........Saturday, Mar. 18, 2 P. M.
CITY OF DUBLIN, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Mar. 21, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON..........Saturday, Mar. 25, 8 A. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON....Saturday, April 1, 2 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
1st Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:

MINNESOTA, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN, Mar. 15, at 1 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH, March 18, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE..........March 22, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN........March 29, at 11 A. M.
COLORADO, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, April 5, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS...April 12, at 12 M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River

DENMARK, ANDREWS, Saturday, Mar. 11, at 8 A. M.
FRANCE, THOMPSON, Saturday, March 18, at 2½ P. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.

For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
ST. LAURENT, LEMARIE.......SATURDAY, March 25
For freight or passage apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO
CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,
VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

March 20, steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. Gray, will leave Pier No. 42, North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall, touching at Kingston, and connecting at Panama with steamer *Sacramento*, Capt. Farnsworth, touching at Punta Aredas, San Jose Guatemala, Acapulco and San Diego, Cal., and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of 17th inst.

Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco, April 1, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

Steamer RISING STAR will follow, and sail March 30.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM...March 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER................April 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, May 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER, will sail Feb. 23, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, (via Nassau,) March 9
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS.........March 16
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS..........March 23

For freight or passage, apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.

CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken.........Thursday, March 9
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (for freight,) Saturday, Mar. 18
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman, Wednesday, Mar. 29
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (for freight,) Saturday, April 8

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAYS,
THURSDAYS
AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, March 9, from Pier No. 36 North River at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, March 11, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, March 11, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, March 14, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO.—Pier No. 21 N. R.—The steamer *Pelican* will leave for Lewes, Del., every Tuesday, at 3 P. M., taking freight for all points on the Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning, leave Lewes every Saturday at 4 P. M., or on arrival of the train. For freight and passage apply at office on pier.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from a multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 305 Broadway.

TAKE SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS,
If you want good digestion.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, so 20,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

TAKE SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS,
If you want to regulate your bowels.

FINANCIAL.

Montclair Railway
NEW-JERSEY
7 PER CENT.
GOLD
1ST MORTGAGE
BONDS,
INDORSED BY THE
NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO
Midland Railroad Co.,
FOR SALE IN
DENOMINATIONS
OF
$1,000, $500 AND $100,
COUPON AND REGISTERED.

SEVEN-EIGHTHS OF THE RIGHT OF WAY PAID FOR.

ONE-HALF THE DISTANCE FROM JERSEY CITY TO GREENWOOD LAKE GRADED, READY FOR THE IRON.

THE IRON BOUGHT, AND 25 MILES OF ROAD TO BE RUNNING BY MIDSUMMER.

TWO-THIRDS OF THE COST PROVIDED FOR BY SUBSCRIPTION.

ONE-THIRD ONLY REQUIRED FROM AVAILS OF FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR AND MAP.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.,
AND
THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

TURNER BROTHERS,

M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner. } BANKERS, { A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.

No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y.,
(Corner Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.)

The Accounts of Banks, Bankers, Merchants, and others, are solicited.

Interest allowed on Deposits.

Certificates of Deposit issued, available at all business centres.

Collections made on all points. Governments, Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., Bought and Sold on Commission. Liberal Advances made on Approved Securities.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
Geo. Opdyke & Co
25 NASSAU ST
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.
PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.
INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.
COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

WELLS FARGO AND CO.,
PARIS, LONDON, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA,
NO. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

BANKERS AND EXPRESS FORWARDERS to all parts of the WORLD.
Credits for travelers, exchange and telegraphic transfers available everywhere.
Freight and packages to any portion of EUROPE at low rates.
Peculiar facilities for shipment of GOODS IN BOND, overland or by steamer, to the Western States and Territories, MEXICO, SANDWICH ISLANDS, CHINA, JAPAN AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 50 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT TO TRAVELERS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, THROUGH THE
MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD
and their correspondents.
Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on California, Europe and Havana.

THE INTERNATIONAL BANKING-HOUSE
OF BRELAZ, ABT & CO.,
NO. 121 REGENT-ST., W,
LONDON.

---

8 PER CENT. INTEREST
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
Of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, for sale by the undersigned.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Mortgage at the rate of $13,500 per mile. Road completed and open to the public. Price 97½ and accrued interest. We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish maps, circulars, &c., on application.
W. P. CONVERSE & CO., No. 54 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

STUYVESANT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NOS. 122 BOWERY AND 200 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 25, 1871. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual election for twenty-five Directors and three Inspectors of Election will be held at the office of the Company, No. 122 Bowery, on THURSDAY, the 9th day of March, 1871, between the hours of 12 o'clock, noon, and 1 o'clock P. M.
GEORGE B. RHOADS, Assistant Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 12 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 25, 1871. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors and Inspectors of Election for this Company will be held at their office, No. 12 Wall-st, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of March next, at 12 o'clock, noon.

The polls will remain open one hour.
H. KIP, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE 42D-ST. AND GRAND ST. F. R. R. CO., FOOT OF 42D-ST., NORTH RIVER, NEW-YORK, Feb. 27, 1871. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at this office on TUESDAY, March 14, 1871. Polls open from 12 to 1.
EBEN S. ALLEN, Secretary.

UNITED STATES CONTRACTING COMPANY.—A meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 14th inst., at 12 noon, at the office of the Company, No. 12 Pine-st., for the election of two Trustees of the first-class and three Trustees of the second class. By order of the President. W. S. MACDONALD, Sec.
New-York, March 3, 1871.

CHICAGO MORTGAGES, PAYING nine and ten per cent, strictly first-class, for sale by JACOB R. SHIPHERD & CO., Bankers, No. 24 Pine-st.

TAKE SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS,
If you have the gravel.

FINANCIAL.

DRY-GOODS BANK.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000.
NO. 336 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

DIRECTORS:

JARVIS SLADE.	
THOS. P. ELDRIDGE,	firm of Eldridge, Dunham & Co.
SAMUEL B. DANA	Upham, Tucker & Co.
CORNELIUS N. BLISS,	John S. & Eben Wright & Co.
M. F. HUNT	Spaulding, Hunt & Co.
WALTER H. LEWIS	Lewis Brothers & Co.
WM. L. STRONG	Wm. L. Strong & Co.
EDWARD M. TOWNSEND	Townsend & Yale.
JACOB WENDELL	J. C. Howe & Co.
S. S. FISHER.	
JAMES EMOTT,	Emott, Hammond & Pomeroy, (Counsel.)
HEWLETT SCUDDER	Jones, Underhill & Scudder.
GEO. F. VIETOR	F. Vietor & Achelis.
BRYCE GRAY	James F. White & Co.
EDWARD E. POOR	Denny, Poor & Co.
CHARLES G. SHAW,	Shaw, Barbour & Co. (of Cincinnati.)
HENRY ALMY	Almy & Co.
WM. POST	Whittemore, Peet, Post & Co.
JESSE SELIGMAN	J. & W. Seligman & Co.
WILLIAM P. BRINTNALL.	

DRY-GOODS BANK, New-York, March 1, 1871. }

This Bank will commence business on the 15th inst. It solicits the accounts of Banks, Bankers and Dealers throughout the Country. Collections will be made on favorable terms.

WM. P. BRINTNALL, President.
CHAS. E. BOGERT, Cashier.

WE OFFER FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING SECURITIES:

PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI GOLD 6s.
PACIFIC RAILROAD MISSOURI STOCK.
ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI GOLD 6s.
TEBO AND NEOSKO RAILROAD OF MISSOURI GOLD 7s.
DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD 8 PER CENT. LAND GRANT BONDS.
MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS RAILROAD GOLD 7s.
MISSOURI STATE 6s AND 7s.

CLARK, DODGE & CO.,
No. 51 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO., NO. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, March 1, 1871. }

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot 26 Bonds, numbered as follows: 597, 398, 149, 89, 77, 585, 546, 322, 332, 420, 506, 404, 482, 57, 84, 303, 558, 563, 231, 313, 414, 169, 473, 474, 393, 264, of $1,000 each for redemption.

According to the terms of the mortgage interest thereon will cease May 1, 1871.

The undersigned are ready to pay them with interest, so far as accrued, on presentation and surrender.
S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.
L. H. MEYER, No. 21 Nassau-st.

WE OFFER FOR SALE, ON FAVORABLE TERMS, WARREN RAILROAD Seven per Cent. Bonds. This road is part of the main line of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, and an unquestionable security.

Also, CITY OF LOUISVILLE Seven per Cent. Bonds, and EVANSVILLE, HENDERSON AND NASHVILLE First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Bonds, interest payable semi-annually, at Bank of America, New-York.
WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO., No. 40 Wall-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 168 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 6, 1871. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company will be held at this office TUESDAY, March 14, 1871. Poll open between 12 M. and 1 P. M.
T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

TEN PER CENT. BONDS, REGISTERED with the State Auditor and payable by the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, for sale by
JACOB R. SHIPHERD & CO. Bankers, No. 24 Pine-st.

GREAT WESTERN MARINE INSURANCE STOCK for sale by
WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.—$100,000 in sums to suit. No bonus asked. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 31 Pine-st.

TAKE SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS,
If you have worms.

SAVINGS BANKS.

National Savings Bank.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY,
(Chartered by the Government of the United States.)
DEPOSITS OVER $2,250,000.
NEW-YORK BRANCH,
185 BLEECKER-STREET.

INTEREST paid or compounded, free of all taxes, THREE TIMES in each year, or every THIRTY DAYS, as depositors prefer.

A SPECIALTY made of allowing interest from date of each deposit on sums of $50 and upward.

DEPOSIT CERTIFICATES, as safe as Registered Bonds, and promptly available anywhere in the United States, issued, payable on demand, with interest due.

All accounts strictly private and confidential.

All deposits payable ON DEMAND, with interest due.

Call or send for circular.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

N. B.—DEPOSITS made on or before March 20 will draw interest from March 1.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of Laight.
SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $8,670,343 83.

TAKE SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS,
If you want to prevent typhoid fever.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO., No. 25 Nassau-st., NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1871. }

THE INTEREST AND COUPONS DUE March 1, 1871, on the First Mortgage Gold Bonds of the
MONTCLAIR RAILWAY COMPANY
will be paid at the office of
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
No. 10 Wall-st.,
upon presentation, on and after that date, free of Government tax.
H. R. LOW, Treasurer.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, STATE OF ARKANSAS, LITTLE ROCK, March 1, 1871. }

THE INTEREST DUE APRIL 1, 1871, on the Arkansas State Aid seven per cent. Bonds will be paid on and after that date at the Union Trust Company, New-York.
HENRY PAGE, State Treasurer.

OFFICE PEOPLE'S GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, JERSEY CITY, March 1, 1871. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Seven per Cent., payable on and after the 15th inst. The transfer-books will be closed from the 10th to the 15th inst., inclusive.
WM. W. PARRISH, Secretary.

TAKE SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS,
If you have eaten too much fruit.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:

8:00 A. M.,	Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:00 A. M.,	Special drawing-room car express for Chicago. No accommodation for way passengers except in drawing-room cars.
10:40 A. M.,	Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M.,	Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:00 P. M.,	First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars through to Watertown, Syracuse and Canandaigua (daily.)
8:00 P. M.,	Second Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached, for Rochester and Buffalo, also for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for St. Louis via Toledo, and Louisville via Indianapolis. This train will leave at 6 P. M. on Sundays.
11:00 P. M.,	Night express, sleeping-cars attached.

7:00 A. M. and 2 and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:00 A. M., 4:15 and 6:40 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 6:10 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:40, 7:30, 9:10 and 10:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:30, 3, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
9:00 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1870.

RESUMPTION OF THROUGH TRAINS.

The New-Hamburg Bridge having been replaced, all trains will leave Hudson River Depot, 30th-st., as usual.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.
FEB. 9, 1871.

TAKE SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS,
If you have been drinking too much.

STEAMBOATS.

HUDSON RIVER OPEN
TO ALBANY AND TROY.

The steamer VANDERBILT will leave for the above places on WEDNESDAY, March 8, at 6 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 44 North River, (Spring-st.,) and every alternate day thereafter, until further notice. Through tickets sold and baggage checked to all points north and west. Freight received daily.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, connecting with the Rondout and Oswego Railroad. The steam-boat RIP VAN WINKLE will make THE FIRST TRIP from New-York on THURSDAY, March 9, and will run regularly thereafter every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, leaving from foot of Harrison-st., North River, at 4 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads: fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon every day, (sundays excepted.)

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

TAKE SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS,
If you want to get up early in the morning.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AND REfined American widow, a situation as housekeeper; is willing and obliging; also, her daughter as governess to young children; is capable of teaching the English branches and music; best references given; either City or country. Address A. J. RUTHERFORD, Box No. 176 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent dress-maker, by the day or week, who thoroughly understands cutting for ladies and children; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's or Grover & Baker's machines; no objections to the country; good City reference. Apply at 538 3d-av., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook by a respectable, competent woman, who thoroughly understands cooking in all respects; soups, games, pastries, &c.; willing to go to the country. Apply at No. 38 4th-av., in the trunk-store, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds of meats, game, soups and dessert; all kinds of pastry and bread; best of City references; will go to a hotel or boarding-house, City or country. Call until suited at No. 391 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS by a Protestant young woman; very respectable and a thorough waitress; understands the care of silver, getting up of salads, &c.; or will take a parlor-maid's situation, &c.; best testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS' SITUATION by an English Protestant young woman; is a thorough seamstress; can cut and fit and operate on machine; good dress-maker, trimmer, &c.; or will act as lady's maid, travel, &c.; country or City; best testimonials. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chamber-maid; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; no objection to assist with the washing; good reference. Call for two days at No. 240 West 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman, a situation; capable of taking care of a child or invalid; the best of City references. Call for two days at No. 1,325 Broadway, between 36th and 37th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent person as nurse and seamstress; can work on Grover & Baker's and Wheeler & Wilson's machines; best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 628 2d-av., between 34th and 35th sts.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO VERY respectable Protestant girls, sisters; one as cook and the other as chambermaid and to assist in the washing; or do the work of a small private family. Call at No. 124 West 49th-st., till suited.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITuation as chamber-maid and waitress; can do plain sewing; is willing and obliging; best City reference given. Call at No. 227 West 15th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD cook who thoroughly understands all kinds of good cooking and baking; excellent City references from last employer; no objection to a short distance in the country. Call or address No. 239 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTestant girl, as nurse; can take entire charge of an infant from birth; no objection to growing children; best City references. Call or address for two days, No. 519 9th-av., near 39th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent Protestant girl as cook; will assist in washing and ironing; good reference; City or country. Call for two days at No. 137 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL OF 16, a situation as nurse or chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; can operate on machine; best of City references. Call for two days at No. 391 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as chamber-maid and to do sewing; understands her business thoroughly; City or country; best City reference. Address No. 225 West 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as nurse; can take entire charge of a baby from its birth; thoroughly understands her business; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 90 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as chamber-maid and seamstress, or would take care of a child and do sewing; excellent City references. Call or address No. 427 7th-av., between 33d and 34th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as first-class waitress; understands the care of silver and getting up of salads thoroughly; can take the place of a man; best City references. Call or address No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION, BY A North of Ireland Protestant woman; very respectable, and a first-class cook; meats, game, bone and lard, soups of all kinds, pastry, creams, jellies, side dishes; excellent baker, &c. Call at 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITuation as laundress; thoroughly understands her work and has good recommendations. Apply at No. 110 West 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chamber-maid and seamstress; can cut and fit for children; best City reference. Call at No. 224 East 35th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG girl, as cook, washer and ironer; thoroughly understands her business; best City references. Can be seen at No. 119 West 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation to do general house-work; willing and obliging; good references. Call or address No. 137 West 50th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGlish Protestant woman, as cook; understands her business perfectly; is a good baker; will go to country; has good City references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUation as chamber-maid; thoroughly understands her business. Address M. C., No. 405 5th-av.; best City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERIcan girl, Protestant, to take care of children in a private family; can do plain sewing; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 102 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman, as laundress; understands fluting; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 85 Greenwich-av., corner of Bank-st.

WANTED—A DRESS-MAKER, WHO IS A first-class fitter, will go by the day in families. Address DRESS-MAKER, Box No. 132 *Times* Office, all this week.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH cook, a situation; good City references. Call at No. 58½ West 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid, and to assist in washing; excellent references. Call or address No. 161 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid and waitress, or to take care of children; City reference. Call or address No. 252 West 41st-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, LATELY landed, a situation as chamber-maid and assist with the washing. Call at No. 326 East 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITuation as chamber-maid and waitress; refers to present employer. Apply at No. 110 West 12th-st.

FAMILIES IN NEED OF FIRST-CLASS German, French, Irish and American male and female help can be suited at Bureau, No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl a situation as chamber-maid and waitress, or as chamber-maid and to assist with the washing and ironing; good City reference, and the lady with whom she is now living can be seen. Call at No. 141 East 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent person as seamstress, or as nurse and seamstress; has lived in both capacities; unexceptionable references from families in this City, with whom she has lived for several years. Call or address No. 796 6th-av. for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as cook; no objection to assist with the washing; is a good cook; can make excellent bread and biscuit; the best of City reference. Can be seen for three days at 23 Park-av., near 35th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family as first-class cook, by a woman who understands the business in all its branches; best City reference. Call at No. 215 3d-av., between 18th and 19th sts., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant girl as ladies' maid and seamstress; cuts and fits ladies' and children's dresses; excellent operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; best City references. Call or address No. 117 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook; understands it in all its branches; baking and pastry; jellies and ice-cream, all kinds of sweets; good references given. Call at No. 213 West 40th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl to do chamber-work and waiting, or chamber-work and fine washing; has the best City reference. Can be seen at No. 110 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent seamstress; can cut and fit, wait on a lady, or take care of a child. Apply for two days, between 5 and 6 A. M., at No. 56 West 12th-st.

WANTED.—A LADY DESIRES TO FIND A place for a young woman as seamstress, or to wait on a lady; has good reference. Call for two days at No. 5 University-place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress, or would take care of growing children. Call for two days at No. 173 7th-av., one door from 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; best of references. Call at No. 203 East 20th-st., third floor front.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL FIFTEEN years old, a situation in a small private family to do light upstairs work. Call at No. 133 Pitt-st., second floor, rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as first-class cook in a small private family; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 326 East 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent German girl for general house-work, or as cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; best of City references. Call at No. 303 Bowery, entrance on 1st-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is willing and obliging. Call at M. HILD'S, No. 127 Norfolk-st.

TAKE SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS,
If you have pain across the loins.

STATIONERY.

THE BERLIN & JONES ENVELOPE COMPANY, Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., New-York, offer to the trade every shape, style and quality of envelope; also, all kinds of note, letter, cap, and flat papers, at the lowest market rates.

TAKE SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS,
If you have taken cold.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD—TWO GENTLEMEN WILLING TO room together can obtain board in a private family; a very desirable locality, within five minutes' walk of either railroad depot; also a room for a single gentleman; terms moderate. Apply to or address X. Y. Z., No. 121 Elm-st., Newark, N. J.

TO LET, FURNISHED—TWO OR three rooms, on parlor floor, to one or more gentlemen; also, room on third floor; references exchanged. No. 45 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

IN HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED house, a suite of three or four rooms, bath, closets, &c., for season or year; private table preferred; terms moderate; no moving in May. Apply at No. 46 East 21st-st.

TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN CAN be accommodated with rooms and board in an American family, where there are but few boarders. Apply at 242 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

GENTLEMEN AND WIFE OR PARTIES of single gentlemen, wishing good accommodations with first-class board, can find the same at No. 28 West 12th-st. References required.

NO. 214 WEST 31ST-ST., NEAR 3D-AV.—A nice room, with closet, water and gas, $5 per week, without board or with breakfast; location pleasant.

NO. 74 LEXINGTON-AV.—TO LET, with or without board, back parlor and front hall bedroom, newly furnished.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, FURNISHED, second-story front room with alcove. Apply at No. 138 West 43d-st.

A NICE LARGE FURNISHED ROOM, for gentleman; first-class house and location; price $2 per week, No. 216 East 10th-st.

TAKE A DOSE OF SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, if you are going on a sea voyage.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED IN A PRIVATE FAMILY for a gentleman and wife, third story room; location not above 18th-st., and between 3d and 4th avs. Address G. M. S., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

TAKE A DOSE OF SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, if you feel melancholy.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young man from the country, with three years' first-class reference from present employer, a re-engagement as coachman by April 1; will be found willing and obliging. Address R. F., Rhinebeck, Dutchess County, New-York.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a practical man, understanding the raising of all kinds of fruits, vegetables, and plants; also, grape culture; has had, and would wish to get, full charge of a gentleman's place; is married, and has one child; can furnish best references as to character and ability. Call on or address M. S. RUSSELL, office of Sparkman & Co., No. 235 Pearl-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, plain gardener and as useful man, by a desirable, intelligent and respectable young married man; if in the country would like a cottage or rooms; thoroughly understands his business, and can be highly recommended. Call at No. 111 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single man, who thoroughly understands the proper care and management of horses; can be highly recommended; honest, faithful and sober; don't smoke. Address L. M., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a respectable young man who thoroughly understands his business; can milk if required; will be found willing and obliging, and not afraid to work; reference good. Address H. G., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant man as first-class waiter; thoroughly understands his duties; with three years' unexceptionable City reference from former employer; City or country; wages moderate. Address W. M., Up-town Advertisement Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE Protestant, single young man, a situation as coachman in a private family; none but a Protestant family need apply; best of City references given. Can be seen at his present employer's. Call or address No. 107 West 37th-st. Wages, $25 a month.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a married man; one child; good City reference from last employer. Call on or address for two days JAMES P. WHITE, Washington Riding Academy, 26th-st. and 6th-av.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a single man; English; understands the management of green-houses, graperies, fruit, flower and kitchen gardens; best City reference. Address J. B., gardener, Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED ENGlishman, without incumbrance, a situation as coachman or vegetable gardener; can milk and will make himself useful; disengaged March 23. Address H. B., Stony Point, Rockland County.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant married man as fruit and vegetable gardener and to take care of stock; can give the best of reference from last place. Address A. A., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS coachman and groom by a single Protestant man; perfectly understands the care and management of horses, &c.; good careful driver; best City reference. Address T. L., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class German gardener, (Protestant,) married; two children; understands gardening in all its branches; the best of references. Address C. T., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MARRIED man, as gardener; also understands the care and management of all kinds of cattle; his wife as cook; they will be found useful and obliging; has City reference. Address D. M., Box 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class waiter in a private family, (a single man,) who has lived in first-class New-York families; unexceptionable City references. Call or address, for two days, WAITER, No. 863 Broadway, in florist's.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by an Englishman, who thoroughly understands his business; has the very best of references from last employers. Can be seen for two days at Clinch's feed-store, No. 18 East 19th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a single Protestant young man, in a private family; is a careful driver. Those who want a first-class man may apply or address W. B., No. 311 4th-av., harness-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a respectable man; five years' good reference from last place. Call or address No. 47 East 52d-st., private stable.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a single man; is willing to take care of one horse if required; has good reference. Address M. O., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as seamstress and to assist with chamber-work; can operate good. Call, for two days, at No. 301 East 41st-st., corner 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, SWISS, A situation as gardener; he is a good vegetable gardener and understands the care of horses also. Can be seen at No. 114 Hester-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED man, a situation as coachman; has no objection to the country. Call or address C. W. S., No. 441 6th-av., second floor.

WANTED—BY A SHOE-MAKER, THE REpairing of private families; would be willing to go after work and deliver it. Call or address No. 324 East 36th-st.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED FRENCHman a situation as waiter in a small family; has the best of City references; no objection to the country. Address A. NOEL, No. 36 East Houston-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS coachman by a single young man; thoroughly understands his duties; has first-class reference, which will bear strict investigation. Call or address No. 57 West 18th-st., feed-store, for two days.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GROOM'S situation by a single man, who understands his business thoroughly and has first-class references. Can be seen in present place, private stable, No. 230 West 47th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, WHO UNderstands his business, a situation as gardener; can come well recommended. Apply to JAMES BUIST & SON, No. 681 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a single young man; used to drive in the City. Address F. N., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PRACTIcal gardener, (Protestant,) married; no children; aged 45; English by birth; competent to take charge of a place where there is hot and cold graperies, green-houses, forcing and propagating pits; refers to present employer as to capability and integrity. Address J. J., Hudson City, N. J.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class gardener; French Swiss Protestant, married, no children and understanding gardening in all its branches. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

TAKE SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS,
If you have boils or ulcers.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A WHOLEsale house, as clerk, by a young man with six years' experience in business; can give good reference. Address CLERK, Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

HARDWARE.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG man, a situation as clerk in a hardware-store; can give good reference; salary moderate. Address HARDWARE, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

TAKE SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS,
If you have symptoms of dropsy.

HELP WANTED.

NURSE WANTED—ONE HAVING EXperience in the care of a young infant, and willing to do the child's washing; English, Scotch, or German preferred. Apply with references to No. 17 West 36th-st.

WANTED—A CLEAN, TIDY YOUNG WOMan as competent cook. Apply at No. 44 West 17th-st., before 2 o'clock.

TAKE SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS,
If you have chills and fever.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON TUESDAY, 7TH MARCH, A BLACK enameled BREAST-PIN, studded with diamonds and hair in the under side. The finder, by calling at No. 34 East 37th-st., will be suitably rewarded.

TAKE SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS,
If you have a pain in your shoulder-blade.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager...Mr. LESTER WALLACK
NOVELTY AND VARIETY.
THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, MARCH 9,
Morris Burnett's comedy,
THE SERIOUS FAMILY.

Messrs. BROUGHAM, MARLOWE, STODDART, ROCKWELL, PECK; Mesdames JENNINGS, (her first appearance,) TRACY, SEFTON, FOWLER, CLAYTON, HAYDEN, McCORMACK, and BLAISDELL.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, for the last time, Lord Lytton's play,
MONEY.

Messrs. Lester Wallack, Gilbert, Fisher, Marlowe, Ringgold, Rockwell, Lanagan, Holland, Curran, Peck, Quigley; Mesdames Barry, Mestayer, Tracy.

SATURDAY MATINEE—OURS.
SATURDAY AND MONDAY NIGHTS } ROMANCE AND REALITY
TUESDAY—JOHN BULL.
WEDNESDAY—HOME and BLUE DEVILS.

It is respectfully announced that these will be the final performances of this splendid series of plays, in consequence of approaching novelties.

Due notice will be given of the production of Robertson's last comedy, BIRTH.

WALLACK'S.

SATURDAY, MARCH 11,
MATINEE AT 1½.
Robertson's beautiful Drama,
OURS,
with its GREAT CAST,
EFFECTIVE SCENES,
PICTURESQUE GROUPINGS, and
FINE MILITARY BAND.
BOX-BOOK OPEN.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY.

THURSDAY, MARCH 9,
MR. LESTER WALLACK
in Robertson's great military drama,
OURS.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manager...Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
SARATOGA
EVERY NIGHT
AND
MATINEE SATURDAY, 1½.

SARATOGA completes this week the third month of its phenomenal success, and will be given A FEW NIGHTS LONGER—ONLY. Characters by Miss Fanny Davenport, Fanny Morant, Linda Deitz, Clara Morris, Mrs. Gilbert, Mr. James Lewis, D. H. Harkins, W. Davidge, Geo. Parkes, D. Whiting, G. F. De Vere, &c.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

WEDNESDAY, March 15,
A SPECIAL MATINEE,
At 1 o'clock, in aid of
THE FOUNDLING ASYLUM.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager....................J. E. HAYS
Acting Manager..................JOHN H. SELWYN

Positively last nights of the great and inimitable G. L. FOX as the RICHELIEU OF THE PERIOD, which must speedily be withdrawn to permit the production of a new drama written expressly for this theatre by Augustin Daly.

Matinee every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.
REMEMBER LAST NIGHTS.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2½.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
EQUESTRIAN TRIUMPH of GEORGE DONALD,
THE MOST ACCOMPLISHED BAREBACK
SOMERSAULT RIDER OF THE AGE.
CORDE-ELASTIQUE EXERCISES.
THE CHAMPION LEAPERS.
THE CHIEFS OF THE GYMNASIUM.
EQUESTRIAN SCENE, BILLY BUTTON.

STEINWAY HALL—MLLE. NILSSON.

MAX STRAKOSCH respectfully announces to the public that Mlle. CHRISTINE NILSSON will, on her return from the most successful concert tourney on record, give in New-York ONE GRAND CONCERT, on TUESDAY EVENING, March 14, at 8 o'clock, at Steinway Hall, 14th-st.

Mlle CHRISTINE NILSSON will be supported by Miss ANNIE LOUISE CARY, BRIGNOLI, VERGER and VIEUXTEMPS. The Grand Orchestra, under the direction of MAX MARETZEK and Signor BOSONI. WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 15, at 8 o'clock, FIRST and ONLY appearance of Mlle. CHRISTINE NILSSON in Handel's sublime Oratorio, THE CREATION, supported by Mlle. PAULINE CANISSA, Soprano; GEO. SIMPSON, Tenor; M. W. WHITNEY, Basso; the MENDELSSOHN UNION and GRAND ORCHESTRA, under the Conductorship of Mr. GEORGE BRISTOW.

On SATURDAY, March 18, at 1 P. M., ONLY GRAND NILSSON MATINEE.

General admission, $2; reserved seats to the evening Concert and Oratorio, $1 and $2 extra; to the Matinee, $1 extra to all parts of the Hall. Seats for either performance can be secured, commencing Saturday, March 11, at 9 A. M., at Steinway Hall.

BROADWAY UNDER-GROUND RAILWAY, 260 Broadway, corner Warren, open 10 to 5.

TAKE SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS,
If you want to get up early in the morning.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, BEST makers, to rent or sell cheap for cash or on installments. Come and see them at M. M. MERRELL'S Wareroom, No. 8 Union-square (165 4th-av.)

TAKE SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS,
If you want to get up early in the morning.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
Classical, Commercial, English, French and German.
No. 40 Washington-square, (south,)
GEO. W. CLARKE, PH. D., PRINCIPAL.

Prepares boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms. For references and particulars see circular, to be had at the Institute, which parents are invited to visit.

AMENIA SEMINARY,
AMENIA, N. Y.
FOR BOTH SEXES.
Term begins April 6.
S. F. FROST, A. M., Principal.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 15. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

CLAVERACK COLLEGE AND HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, at Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. For both sexes. Seventeen Professors and Teachers. Nine Departments. Term opens April 3. Address Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., President.

A FIRST-CLASS SEMINARY FOR BOTH SEXES—Board, furnished room, tuition, penmanship, washing, fuel, gymnastics, $200 per year. Address T. HANLON, Pennington, N. J.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding-school for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MRS. T. N. CAULFIELD AND MISS PARROTT.—Boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 124 East 61st-st., between Lexington and 4th-avs. Terms from time of entrance.

MOUNT PLEASANT INSTITUTE. Private classes for boys, Amherst, Mass.; established 1846. H. C. NASH, A. M., Principal.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, 5TH-AV., CORNER OF 28TH-ST. 17th year. Second Session. Commences Feb. 1.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, SHARON, Conn.; Spring term opens March 27.
Rev. R. D. GARDNER, Principal.

TAKE SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS,
If you feel dull and heavy.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY COMPETENT TO teach in three of the modern languages and to give instruction in music, would like a remunerative position as governess, or as traveling companion in Europe; could supply the place of a courier. Address JANE SAYER, Box No. 371 New-York Post-office, giving name and residence.

TAKE SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS,
If you have palpitation of the heart.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
DANCING CLASSES
For ladies, gentlemen or children. Mornings, afternoons or evenings. Now receiving pupils. At No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st., or No. 681 5th-av.
SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

ACADEMY OF DANCING.

Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th-av., Reservoir-square.
Mr. TRENOR will form new class every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 4 and 8 P. M., until May.

TAKE SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS,
If you have the jaundice.

COAL.

COAL BY THE CARGO.

Fresh-mined Cumberland coal, of the best quality, from the Borden Mines, for sale only by the cargo.
BORDEN & LOVELL,
Nos. 70 and 71 West-st., New-York.

TAKE SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS,
If you are bilious.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—PHILIP BOYER, Plaintiff, against LENA BOYER, Defendant.—Summons for relief—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant LENA BOYER: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York at the Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office No. 3 Chambers-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, 23d of May, 1870. G. HAUSCHEL, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 31st day of January, 1871.
f3-law6wTh G. HAUSCHEL, Plaintiff's Att'y.

TAKE SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS,
If your tongue is coated.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

NINTH WEEK.
EVERY EVENING
and SATURDAY MATINEE,
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH
as
BENEDICK,
in Shakespeare's superb comedy of
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING,
with
Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT
as
DON PEDRO,
and
Mr. J. H. McVICKER,
who has been specially engaged for the character of
DOGBERRY,
AND AN EFFICIENT CAST.

Every attention has been paid to the requirements of the play, embracing NEW SCENERY, NEW COSTUMES, APPOINTMENTS, MACHINERY, &c.

Seats secured six days in advance at the theatre, or at its branch ticket-office, at Ditson & Co.'s music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

In rehearsal, Shakespeare's grand tragedy of OTHELLO.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE.
Immense success of the
BLACK CROOK.
THE GREAT MAJILTONS.
THE SIEGRIST MIDGETS.
THE RIZARELLI BROTHERS,
And the GRAND FEATURES Appear

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

MONDAY, MARCH 6.
Last week of the favorite American actor,
Mr. E. EDDY.

Production of the beautiful historical drama of the DEAD HEART, in which Mr. E. EDDY will appear. FRIDAY, March 10, BENEFIT of Mr. E. EDDY. MATINEE PERFORMANCE TODAY AT 2 P. M. DEARER THAN LIFE and BOOTS AT THE SWAN. MONDAY, March 13, ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.

THE
LINGARDS
EVERY EVENING.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

MISS GLYN'S

THREE SHAKESPEAREAN READINGS, COMMENCING WITH
HAMLET.
TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 14, AT 8 P. M.
ASSOCIATION HALL, corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.
Tickets, $1. Reserved seats, $1 50.

For sale at No. 114 Broadway, No. 701 Broadway, and J. N. Pattison & Co.'s, under the Hall.

Box-office open TUESDAY. Address letters to Mrs. E. S. DALLAS GLYN, care Messrs. BENEDICT & BOARDMAN, No. 128 Broadway.

STEINWAY HALL.

MISS MARIE KREBS'
NINTH PIANO-FORTE RECITAL,
SATURDAY, March 11, at 2 P. M.,
assisted by
Mrs. KREBS-MICHALESI, the celebrated Contralto; Signor A. RANDOLFI, the eminent Baritone, and Mr. L. DACHAUER.
Single tickets, $1 50; Family tickets, $3. To be had at the usual places.

DAWSON'S COSMOS.

Magnificent stereopticon views in Ireland, England, Scotland, France, Germany and Constantinople. Central Chapel, 58th-st., near Broadway, THIS (Thursday) EVENING.
ADMISSION FREE.

MARIE SEEBACH'S LAST WEEK AT Stadt Theatre.—TO-NIGHT and TO-MORROW for the first and last time, Die Niebelungen. Seebach as Kriemhild; Veneta as Brunhild. MONDAY, grand peace festival.

TAKE SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS,
If your stomach is out of order.

LECTURES.

DR. JOHN LORD.

IN ASSOCIATION HALL,
THURSDAY, MARCH 9, AT 11½ O'CLOCK,
on *William III. and the Balance of Power.*

DR. O'LEARY WILL COMMENCE A course of Parlor Lectures on Physiology, at No. 11 Clinton-place, (8th-st.,) six doors west from Broadway, THURSDAY NIGHT, March 9, at 8. The subject will be illustrated with the finest collection of manikins and models in the world. A peculiar advantage of these parlor lectures is that the models can be closely inspected by every member of the audience. They are very instructive and entertaining. Admission, 50 cents; children, 25 cents.

HON. HORACE GREELEY WILL LECture THIS (Thursday) EVENING at 8 o'clock, in Canal-street Presbyterian Church, entrance No. 17 Greene-st. Subject—*Wit.* Admission free; collection after lecture.

TAKE SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS,
If you are troubled with water brash.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FREDERICK W. KREYMBORG and BERNARD H. MEYER, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Frederick W. Kreymborg and Bernard H. Meyer, of the City and County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 202 Broadway, Room No. 4, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 18th day of March, A. D. 1871, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
GEORGE H. SHARPE, Marshal—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MOSES ROTHSCHILD, ISAAC KAUFFER and REGINA BERNHEIMER, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Moses Rothschild, Isaac Kauffer and Regina Bernheimer, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., New-York City, in said district, on the 31st day of March, A. D. 1871, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
GEORGE H. SHARPE, Marshal—Messenger.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY H. RANDALL, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Henry H. Randall, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 31st day of March, 1871, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 8th day of March, 1871.
mh9-1aw3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

NO. 2,912.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THEODORE H. VETTERLEIN and BERNHARD T. VETTERLEIN, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Theodore H. Vetterlein and Bernhard T. Vetterlein, of New-York, in the County of New York and State of New York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts, upon the petition of their creditors, by the District Court of said district. Dated New-York, March 1, 1871. DEMAS BARNES, Assignee,
mh2-1aw3wTh* No. 53 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN Y. SAVAGE, Jr., bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of John Y. Savage, Jr., of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 28th day of February, A. D. 1871.
m2-1aw3wTh* GEORGE O. STREET, Assignee.

TAKE SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS,
If you have a bad breath.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY J. WILLIAMS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 178 West 11th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of March next.—Dated, New-York, the 13th day of September, 1870.
se15-1aw6mTh* CALVIN C. POWELL, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID EVERETT WHEELER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Vose & McDaniel, Nos. 8 and 10 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of November, 1869.
E. P. WHEELER, }
M. H. SMITH, } Executors.
C. B. SMITH. }
d1-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY A. WILMERDING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at No. 113 Duane-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of June next.—Dated, New-York, the 1st day of December, 1870.
HARRIET A. WILMERDING, Executrix.
d8-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OLIVER DE FOREST GRANT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Courtlandt Palmer, No. 335 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of December, 1870.
COURTLANDT PALMER, Executor.
ELIZA A. GRANT, Executrix.
d8-1aw6mTh*

TAKE SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS,
If you feel drowsy.

POLITICAL

The Republican State Committee.

An adjourned meeting of the Republican State Committee will be held at the Fifth-avenue Hotel today, to take action respecting the reorganization of the Republican General Committee in this City. After the labors of the day are concluded the members will be privately entertained by Hon. A. B. CORNELL, who will then have an opportunity of expressing his acknowledgments for the honor conferred upon him by re-electing him Chairman. The following gentlemen compose the Committee:

Alonzo B. Cornell, Chairman; George Opdyke, Treasurer; Lockwood L. Doty, Secretary. 1st District, Stephen B. French, Sag Harbor; 2d. Samuel T. Maddox, Brooklyn; 3d. Erastus D. Webster, Brooklyn; 4th. Henry Smith, New-York; 5th. Thomas Mulligan, New-York; 6th. Hugh Gardner, New-York; 7th. Alonzo B. Cornell, New-York; 8th. Chester A. Arthur, New-York; 9th. George Opdyke, New-York; 10th. W. H. Robertson, Katonah; 11th. Cyrus B. Martin, Newburgh; 12th. Henry S. Vandecarr, Stockport; 13th. George H. Sharpe, Kingston; 14th. Joseph H. Ramsey, Albany; 15th. Alexander D. Wait, Fort Edwards; 16th. John Hammond, Crown Point; 17th. Edwin A. Merritt, Potsdam; 18th. Horatio S. Brown, Palatine Bridge; 19th. Ebenezer Blakeley, Otego; 20th. Addison H. Laflin, Herkimer; 21st. Levi Blakeslee, Utica; 22d. John A. Place, Oswego; 23d. R. Nelson Gere, Syracuse; 24th. Albert Jewett, Seneca Falls; 25th. Lockwood L. Doty, Geneseo; 26th. Thomas L. Chatfield, Owego; 27th. Chester S. Cole, Corning; 28th. Ben Field, Albion; 29th. Richard Crowley, Lockport; 30th. Rodney W. Daniels, Buffalo.

The First District Grant Club—Resolution Favoring Republican Reorganization.

The First Assembly District Grant Campaign Club met at No. 135 Franklin-street, last evening. There was a good attendance. Mr. NATHAN KINGSLEY, Sr., presided, and Mr. DEWITT BEARDSLEY acted as Secretary. The following preamble and resolution were presented by Col. MICHAEL W. BURNS, and were adopted:

Whereas, It is a well-known and recognised fact that the primary elections held in December, by the direction and under the auspices of the Tammany Republican General Committee, were not recognised or participated in by those of our Republican fellow-citizens owing no allegiance to the Democratic Party or its mercenary allies; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we respectfully request the Republican State Committee to provide for the organization in this county of a Republican committee which shall be entirely independent of the machination and control of Tammany Hall and the Police.

A large number of new names were added to the roll, after which the meeting adjourned.

Second Assembly District Grant Club.

At a meeting of the Second Assembly District Grant Club, last evening, at No. 181 Chatham-street, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It is a recognized and undeniable fact that the primary elections held in December last by the direction of the Tammany Republican Committee, and under the auspices of hirelings of the Municipal Ring, were not recognised or participated in by the Republican electors of this county; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we earnestly request the Republican State Central Committee to provide for the organization of a General Committee in this county, which shall have in its councils Republicans who are entirely freed from the charge of having grown rich by collusion with the Tammany Ring.

After further business, the meeting adjourned.

Third Assembly District.

At a meeting of the Grant Club, held last evening, resolutions were unanimously adopted requesting the Republican State Committee to relieve the party in this City from Tammany Hall influence, and to secure a thorough Republican reorganization.

Fourth Assembly District.

At a meeting of the Fourth Assembly District Grant Club, held at their rooms, No. 102 East Broadway, last evening, addresses were made by the President, CHAS. N. BRACKET, Mr. CLOYES and others. The Fourth District Club was the first organized, and is in a fine condition, with a large roll. The following resolution was adopted:

Whereas, In the opinion of the members of this Club that the best and most advantageous results will accrue to the party of this district by a re-enrollment of the Republicans of this Ward; therefore, be it,

Resolved, That the State Central Committee be requested to take such immediate action as will lead to that end.

Fifth Assembly District Grant Club.

A meeting of this Club was held last evening at their room in Spring-street, Mr. A. A. MARKS, the President, in the chair, with a large attendance of members. After addresses from prominent members, preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted urging upon the State Committee the duty of reorganizing the party in the City. After appointing a committee on permanent head-quarters, the meeting adjourned to meet at the call of the Chair.

Eleventh Assembly District Grant Club.

At a meeting of the Eleventh Assembly District Grant Campaign Club, held at their head-quarters, Wednesday evening, March 8, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in the judgment of the members of this Club, the interest of the Republican Party imperatively demands a reorganization throughout this City and County of New-York, and especially in the Assembly District, and we earnestly invoke the aid of the State Central Committee in accomplishing that object.

Seventeenth District Grant Club.

A large meeting of the Seventeenth District Grant Club took place last evening at No. 196 Forty-third-street, corner of Seventh-avenue, Mr. S. A. WELLS presiding.

The following resolutions were proposed by Mr. D. B. MELLISH, and adopted:

Resolved, That we respectfully call upon the Republican State Central Committee, the supreme authority of the party in the State, to take such steps as may seem to the Committee judicious to reconcile the differences, and compact the organization, of the party in the City and County of New-York.

Also the following, offered by Mr. M. J. FRENCH.

Resolved, That an explanation is due to the Republicans of the Seventeenth Assembly District, of how it happened that notices of appointment of eight Republican inspectors of election in said district, which were placed in the custody of JOHN V. GRIDLEY by the Bureau of Elections, were withheld from the parties to whom they were issued, and they thereby prevented from taking the oath of office.

Resolved, That the Republicans of this City are entitled to an explanation of how it happened that a committee of "the Republican General Committee of the City of New-York" gave their certificates upon which the Mayor officially declares he appointed the Republican inspectors of election, such appointees, in many cases, having received but a very small vote as compared with that given for inspectors on the regular Republican ticket.

Resolved, That the facts, as far as they can be ascertained, indicate a felonious withholding of the notices to Inspectors, and a conspiracy to defraud of their rights Republicans entitled, by the vote received, to the office of inspector.

Some routine business having been transacted, the meeting adjourned.

Eighteenth Assembly District Grant Club

A meeting of the Eighteenth Assembly District Grant Club was held at head-quarters, No. 205 Lexington-avenue, last evening, the President, WM H. GROGAN, in the chair, and SAMUEL M. COX, Secretary. Forty-one new members joined the Club. The following resolutions were offered by Mr. B. SIGLIN, and unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the Administration of Gen. GRANT meets with our hearty approval, and we are satisfied that the soldier and statesman fully meets the expectation of the Republican masses who placed him in the Presidential chair.

Resolved, That we hereby proclaim him to be our choice in the coming contest of 1872, and pledge ourselves to labor until success shall crown our efforts.

Resolved, That we approve of and earnestly recommend to the State Central Committee an immediate reorganization of the Republican Party of this county.

During the meeting, Mr. COX stated that the roll of the so-called Republican Association of the District contained the names of at least 350 known Democrats, and, furthermore, that said Association was officered and controlled by men holding office and drawing pay from the Tammany Hall Ring, and whose names were a stench in the nostrils of the genuine Republicans of the district.

Twentieth Assembly District Grant Club.

The Twentieth Assembly District Grant Club met last evening at No. 1,000 Third-avenue, JAMES JACKSON, Esq., in the chair. A large number were in attendance. Resolutions were unanimously passed condemning the conduct of these Republicans identified with Tammany interests, and calling for a vigorous policy on the part of the State Committee in thoroughly reorganizing the party. It was resolved to inaugurate determined measures of reform in the party organization.

The Port Richmond Election.

The statement that the election for officers in Port Richmond, Staten Island, on Tuesday was a Democratic success, and giving the name of JAMES G. HUGHES as one of the elected Trustees, was incorrect. The ticket elected was headed by the old Board of Trustees, and was made up by an equal number of Republicans and Democrats. Mr. HUGHES was not on this ticket, but on an opposition ticket of so-called pure Democrats. He received a very much less number of votes than any candidate upon the ticket. The name of J. C. O'NEILL was on both tickets as Collector, but he was defeated by WM. M. WASHBURN, a Republican, who ran "stump." The ticket elected had a majority for Trustees varying from 109 to 287. The officers elected were as follows: For Trustees—Nicholas Van Pelt, Garret P. Wright, Geo. V. Jewett, Wm. A. Ross, Henry Miller, Jr.; Treasurer—James B. Pollock; Collector—Wm. M. Washburn; Assessor—Alfred C. Decker; Inspectors of Election—Tunis Tappen and Lewis McSorley.

THE AFRICAN PRINCE.

Who He is and Why He is Here—His Wonder and Delight in Viewing the Evidences of Our Civilization.

JACOB VON BRUNN, whose advent in this City was chronicled in the TIMES, is the only genuine scion of African royalty that has ever visited this country. His father is the reigning King of the Grand Bassa country, adjoining Liberia, the population of which is nearly 600,000 persons, divided into several tribes. The Prince is not only a Governor of [illegible] Bassa, but at present the only preacher of the Gospel, interpreter of languages, teacher of the young, counselor, mediator and leader of the natives and foreigners. No white influence has ever accomplished much. The climate, language and other circumstances effectually neutralize nearly all the white efforts made during the past forty years. The Prince wishes his subjects civilized and christianized. They are eager for it. But they believe that native effort alone can accomplish that end, and the Prince is now examining every branch of our commercial, industrial and scientific life, with the hope of obtaining places for intelligent young Africans to come here, learn, and go home—in his own words—"to teach my people what God has done for the Christian nations, and what he wants to do in Africa."

Yesterday and Monday he was visiting the great commercial warehouses. When it is considered that he never before had seen horses, cars, locomotives, railroads, paved streets, machinery, &c., the intensity of his amazement can be easily imagined. His ecstacy amounts almost to frenzy as he attempts to describe his feelings. Speaking of his ascent on the elevator in STEWART'S store, he exclaimed: "Why! It was floating up on wings!" Of the horse cars and throng of vehicles he said: "It's a miracle,—a miracle, and nobody gets killed! My people can't believe this!" Of the rushing locomotive and railroad train he said: "What man *can* do when God directs!" and reviewing them all he said: "Surely the doors of heaven have been opened, and God has poured down all the wisdom and all light on this nation! My head can't think enough, my eyes can't see enough, my heart is too full. God does all this!" He is a man of sound education, excellent judgment, exceeding modesty, and very pleasing as a speaker. Arrangements are now being made for him to address various congregations in this City. Rev. Dr. PINNEY, of the Colonization Society, indorses him, from an acquaintance of over thirty years.

LEGACY LITIGATIONS.

The Hogan Will Case—Arguments of Counsel Continued.

The case of HATCH *vs.* PEUGNET, involving the validity of the will of the late Mrs. Dr. HOGAN, and also a deed of the deceased made to defendant, was continued yesterday before Judge SUTHERLAND, in Part I. of the Supreme Court. Mr. JOHN GRAHAM summed up the case on behalf of the defendant. After a general exordium, which was a master-piece of pathos and eloquence, counsel proceeded to discuss at length the propositions of law on behalf of defendant, and the testimony in the case bearing on them. The burden of his argument was, that however hard or partial may have been the division of her property by the deceased, according to her will and deed those papers must, nevertheless, be regarded as her deliberate and uncontrolled act, and cannot now be disturbed.

Ex-Judge PIERREPONT followed on behalf of plaintiff, with an argument wherein he carefully analyzed the testimony circumstance by circumstance, all of which he claimed as pointing unerringly to undue influence over the deceased lady on the part of her daughter the defendant. Judge PIERREPONT had not concluded at the adjournment of the Court.

Further Proceedings in the Fay Contested Will Case.

After another long interval the Fay contested will case was proceeded with yesterday before Hon. R. C. HUTCHINGS, Surrogate, and nearly the entire day consumed in the hearing. Only two witnesses, however, were examined, both produced by the contestant to show that Mrs. FAY, the testatrix, for a long time prior to her death, was insane and incapable of making a will. Mrs. EMMA ROGERS, the first witness, testified as to various eccentric acts on the part of the deceased, and Miss MARY C. LONNSBURY, the poetess, gave evidence in a similar strain. The testimony was of an important character in its bearing on the suit, but not of general interest. The last witness created some amusement in the Court, during a portion of her examination, which was voluminous, in saying that at one time she occupied a house at Bloomingdale near deceased, and once when Mrs. FAY called upon her she read her an original poem, but as she expressed no opinion in regard to the poetry, and did not seem to appreciate it, the witness seemed to think that the deceased was afflicted, to say the least, with a species of insanity. At the conclusion of Miss LONNSBURY's evidence the case was adjourned until the 24th inst.

An Executor Removed for Exceeding his Authority.

Surrogate HUTCHINGS, yesterday, decided an important question in the matter of the estate of SAMUEL T. E. BECK, deceased, upon a motion to remove the executor named in the will of the testator, for improperly disposing of funds belonging to the estate. The widow of the deceased, Mrs. REBECCA BECK, some time since petitioned the Surrogate for the removal of the said executor, (who was the brother of the testator,) on the ground that he was investing the property of the estate in an improper manner, and was a man of dissipated habits. The Surrogate referred the matter to JOHN A. FOSTER, Esq., to take testimony, who, after a careful hearing in the case, reported that the facts stated in the petition had been proven. Among the extraordinary acts of the executor was the transfer of $15,000, belonging to the estate, from the Chemical Bank, where it had been deposited for safe-keeping, to the hands of a friend of his in Wall-street. The Surrogate was of the opinion that the Chemical Bank was quite as safe a depository of trust funds as a Wall-street operator, particularly in view of the fact that the money had all disappeared under the protecting care of its new custodian. In granting the motion for superseding the executor, Judge HUTCHINGS remarked that he felt no hesitancy in thus disposing of the matter, for when it had been clearly proved that a trustee of an estate had been exceeding his authority in regard to the funds belonging thereto, and their investment, it then became the duty of a public officer to interfere, and to direct that the legal provisions regulating the conduct of executors or administrators should be rigidly enforced. An application, it is understood, will be made for the appointment of the widow of the deceased as administratrix in the stead of the superseded executor, upon her giving satisfactory bonds.

An Outrageous Case.

About 7 o'clock on Tuesday evening a young man named BERNARD DEVINE, who is described as a person of peaceable and inoffensive disposition, was returning from supper to the liquor-saloon of his brother-in-law, THOS. HANLON, of No. 304 East Twelfth-street, where he tends bar, when he was assaulted and severely beaten by one of three men who were standing near a stable at the corner of the street. His assailant was much older and more powerful than DEVINE, and he attempted to drag him toward a railing near by, with the avowed purpose of breaking his back upon it. Complaint was made to the Police, and the ruffian was yesterday arrested and arraigned before Justice KOCH at the Essex Market Police Court. Mr. HANLON was in attendance, and urged the Court to commit the prisoner for trial, but the application was refused, and he was admitted to bail in the sum of $300 to keep the peace, so that Mr. DEVINE is really without any redress. There are circumstances in the case that lead to the belief that the prisoner's boast that a certain Alderman could obtain his release from any charge is not without foundation.

The German Peace Jubilee.

At Liederkranz Hall last night, the Fest Committee organized lately for the purpose of making arrangements for a peace jubilee of the Germans of this City, held another meeting. On invitation a large number of the Presidents and delegates of the German vocal organizations and other German societies were in attendance. Mr. HUGO WESENDONCK presided, and the question was discussed at some length as to what character the proposed peace celebration shall take, but no definite plan was agreed upon. Some arrangements were made to perfect the organization of the Committee, with a view of forming at a future meeting the subcommittees.

A Persecuted Magdalen—Judge Bedford Tells Her to Go and Sin No More.

JENNIE DIXON was, yesterday, arraigned before the Court of General Sessions, on a charge of larceny. She was a pale, plain, but pleasant-looking woman, of about twenty years of age. Her dress was neat, scant, poor, but tidy. In her arms slept an infant, but a few weeks old. Her entire appearance was that of an ingenuous girlish character, that was "more sinned against than sinning." Her counsel stated that she had been an unfortunate inmate of an Oliver-street den of infamy, and desiring to lead a better life, departed. The vile harridan who kept the brothel, he added, tried to induce JENNIE's return, but failing in that, caused her arrest on the trumped-up charge. JENNIE stated that she had paid the "Madame" between thirty and forty dollars each week, the wages of her sin, and that she left to try to lead a better life.

The prosecuting witness alleged that she received JENNIE in her establishment out of pure charity; that she never received money from her, and kept her but eleven days.

Judge BEDFORD said that he had great sympathy for unfortunate women, especially when they wished to reform, but very little for procuresses. "I will dismiss this case JENNIE, and hope you will persevere in your good resolutions and lead a better life."

THE SECRET SERVICE.

List of Arrests and Seizures Made by Col. Whitley Since May 11, 1869.

Since May 11, 1869, when Col. WHITLEY became Chief of the Secret Service Division, arrests and seizures have been made by his department as follows:

Counterfeiters.—Manufacturers and wholesale dealers, 129; retail dealers and shovers, 245; beer, tobacco, whisky, match and check stamps, 35; cleansing and dealing in cleansed revenue stamps, 12.

Violations of the Internal Revenue Laws.—Selling liquors, cigars, lottery tickets and various other kinds of goods without license, 114; selling cigars without stamps, 124; distilling and rectifying whisky, and selling whisky and beer without stamps, 73.

Smugglers.—Of diamonds, laces, wines, liquors and cigars, 51.

Mail and Bond Robbers.—Embezzling letters and robbing the mails, 10; stealing United States bonds, having in possession and altering same, 9.

Offenses against Public Justice.—Perjury and subornation to perjury in United States Courts, 5; false personation of United States officers, 3; crime on the high seas, 3; bribery of United States officers, 2; illegal voting, 3.

Bounty Swindlers.—Bounty swindlers and claim agents, 23; money recovered from dishonest bounty agents and restored to the Treasury and the rightful claimants, $17,000.

Pension Frauds.—Defrauding pensioners and drawing pensions illegally, 18; moneys saved to the Treasury in the suspension of pensions illegally drawn, $4,000 per annum.

Miscellaneous.—Stealing money from the Treasury, 2; forgery, robbery, larceny and other offenses within the jurisdiction of State Courts, to which the offenders were turned over, 7; deserters, 1.

Counterfeit Plates Captured.—One set of five-cent nickel molds and dies; three sets of ten-cent silver coin molds and dies; one fifteen-cent fractional currency plate; eight sets of twenty-five-cent silver coin molds and dies; three twenty-five-cent fractional currency plates, "Fessenden" head; four sets of fifty-cent silver coin molds and dies; seven fifty-cent fractional currency plates of the "Lincoln," "Spinner," "Stanton" and "Figure of Justice" heads; six sets of one-dollar silver coin molds and dies; one set of two-dollar-and-fifty-cent gold coin molds and dies; three sets of three-dollar gold coin molds and dies; four twenty-five and fifty-cent postal currency plates; one set of five-dollar gold coin molds and dies; four five-dollar greenback plates; three five-dollar National currency plates; two twenty-dollar greenback plates; one twenty-dollar national currency plate, Shoe and Leather Bank; one one-hundred dollar greenback plate.

Internal Revenue Stamp Plates.—One two-ounce, one two-pound and four sixty-pound tobacco stamp plates; one twenty-five cent beer-stamp plate; one two-cent check stamp plate; three proprietary stamp plates, comprising four hundred and twenty subjects.

Counterfeit United States Bond Plates.—One unfinished seven-thirty $50 bond plate; one unfinished five-twenty $50 bond plate; one unfinished five-twenty $1,000 bond plate.

Miscellaneous.—One set of dies and molds for making Mexican coins; one set of dies and molds for making Peruvian coins, and numerous pieces, comprising letters, lathe work, heads, numbers and vignettes, used by counterfeiters; twenty-two presses for printing counterfeit money and bonds were captured, together with one very fine transfer press and a perforating press.

Seizures.—From information furnished by the officers of the Secret Service Division, the Customs authorities seized two steamers at the port of New-York, on charge of violating the Customs laws. Two breweries were also seized for violation of the Internal Revenue laws, and one watch factory, for a similar offense. Four hundred thousand cigars, and 40,000 bundles of cigarettes were seized at various factories and from on board steam-ships. Sixty cigar manufactories were also seized, the proprietors of which were charged with violations of the law in refilling old boxes, selling cigars without complying with the provisions of the law regulating such removal.

The record further shows the enormous sum of $500,000 in queer money and $300,000 worth of counterfeit and cleansed revenue stamps.

The diamond seizures comprise about $9,000 worth of brilliants, and a lesser sum in emeralds, rubies and sapphires.

The Thirteenth-Street Arson Case.

Fire-Marshal MCSPEDON was busily engaged, yesterday, in making an investigation of the incendiary fire on the previous evening at No. 120 West Thirteenth-street, which is a notorious house, kept by ANNA CLIFFORD. The leading facts of the case, which was one of self-evident arson, were published in the TIMES of yesterday, and Fire-Marshal MCSPEDON has not progressed beyond the information then given. Capt. HEDDEN, of the Fifteenth Precinct, was in the house at the first alarm, and was the first to discover that the fire was the work of an incendiary. He was also struck by the fact that not one of the inmates of the house were in it at the time the fire was discovered, and therefore stationed officers in the vicinity, after the fire was extinguished, with orders to detain any of them who might return. In consequence of this precaution, the proprietress, Mrs. ANNA CLIFFORD, and several of her girls, were secured for examination by Fire-Marshal MCSPEDON, and their testimony was taken yesterday, but shed no light upon the affair, as all gave plausible excuses for their absence, and denied all knowledge of the fire. One man was arrested on suspicion of being the guilty party, but he was able to prove a perfect alibi, and was honorably discharged. As yet the case is shrouded in mystery, but Fire-Marshal MCSPEDON hopes to be able to bring it to a satisfactory conclusion by the detection of the criminal.

Too Much Married.

PHILIP KERN, of No. 152 Pitt-street, was arrested yesterday, on the complaint of MARY WYNN, of No. 548 Broome-street, who accused him of having committed bigamy. MARY testified before Justice HOGAN that she was married to the prisoner on the 13th of November, 1870, by Rev. Father F. EDWARD ARQUIDI, at the Church of St. Anthony of Padua, in this City, according to the rites of the Roman Catholic Church, in the presence of ALICE WALSH and JAMES ENGLISH. She had since been informed that ELIZABETH ZIMMER, of 58 Sheriff-street, was married to KERN on the 11th of October, 1863, in the Church of the Most Holy Redeemer, by Rev. C. WENSIENSKI, and had borne him three children. The complainant exhibited the certificates received by herself and the prisoner's first wife in support of her allegations, and stated that ELIZABETH was still living. CAROLINE HUVILLE, of No. 11 York-street, testified that she had witnessed the first marriage, as related by the complainant. The prisoner was remanded for trial.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

Some time since a German in moderate business sent his wife and two little children on a visit to their fatherland. Soon after their arrival the mails failed to bring the accustomed letter from the land of their adoption. The wife became alarmed and returned in deep solicitude, not knowing what had befallen her affectionate husband. What was her great surprise and her grief to find her husband had died suddenly of heart-disease—his goods had been squandered, and she and her little children were left with no visible means of support. Recovering from her bewilderment the mother has been struggling along with her needle. But this is living at a starving rate. The facts coming to the knowledge of Rev. J. P. LESTRADE, the Tenth Ward missionary, that gentleman started a subscription of money with which to purchase a sewing-machine for her. The list is still open, and contributions may be sent to the Missionary's address, No. 40 Second-avenue.

A fire occurred last evening in the building in rear of No. 218 West Houston-street, originating in the premises of F. W. WITZBURG, door manufacturer, on the third floor, whose loss is $1,000, but who is insured for the same amount. CHARLES HART, chair manufacturer, on the second floor, lost $800 and had no insurance. NICHOLS & BILLERWILL, who used the first floor for the storage of molders' flasks, lost $100 in damage by water. They also owned the building, which will require $500 for repairs.

The United States steamer *Worcester*, which sailed from Boston on Saturday, with supplies for the suffering French, is ordered, by the Navy Department to touch at Plymouth, England, for instructions. Thence she will proceed to such French port as may be designated—probably Havre—and discharge her cargo. This having been accomplished, she is to proceed to Cardiff, Wales, and take on board as cargo 1,500 tons of Welsh steam coal, over and above the quantity required for her own consumption in making the homeward passage. This we believe is the first instance on record where one of our war steamers has been used as a steam collier. By this means the Navy Department will save about twenty shillings per ton freight money.

Officer CONNOR, of the Sixth Ward Police, noticed CHAS. MORGAN, of No. 62 James-street, and JESSE PAULSON, of No. 157 Madison-street, on Tuesday evening in Chambers-street, carrying in their arms three large pasteboard boxes. As the men seemed desirous to avoid interruption, the officer arrested them, when they confessed that they had stolen the boxes, which contained twenty-two pairs of ladies' slippers, valued at $40, from a truck in Broadway, near Battery-place. The owner of the property is requested to call at the Franklin-street Police Station and identify the same.

The public are cautioned against a class of swindlers, who were exposed in the TIMES some months ago, as having visited the houses of various citizens, with false blanks from the Custom-house, and thereby defrauding their victims out of small sums. The same gang are again at work, and complaints are being made at the Custom-house for several parties who have been defrauded out of money by them, on pretense that there were goods at the public store which had been sent to them, and that unless charges were paid, the expenses might be more than doubled.

The "Evangelist" of the Tenth Ward, working under the Allen-street Presbyterian Church, is to be credited with the following work during the past three years: Religious calls, 16,994; religious conversations and prayers, 11,177; persons addressed, 19,410; visits to the sick and dying, 1,041; religious meetings, 425; children induced to Sabbath-school, 609; persons induced to Church, 700; persons professed conversion, 107; converts united with six different denominations, 90; relieved 307 families, including 1,179 individuals; expended $769.

Coroner KEENAN held an inquest, yesterday, in the case of JAMES CLEGG, aged twelve years, who was killed, on the 2d inst., by the fall of an immense grindstone, at No. 86 Robinson-street. It appears that the stone weighed 1,500 pounds, and was blocked in front of the door of JOHN J. BELL's store. The boy pulled out one of the blocks, when the stone suddenly rolled, and toppled over on the deceased. The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts.

JAMES GIBBONS, of No. 319 Water-street, and JOHN BURNS, residing in Oliver-street, met BERNARD CARROLAN, a newly-arrived emigrant, on Tuesday evening, in the First Ward, and induced him to enter a neighboring saloon, where GIBBONS rifled CARROLAN's pocket of $22 50 in coin, while BURNS engaged his attention. Both men were subsequently arrested, and being arraigned before Justice HOGAN yesterday, at the Tombs, they were remanded for trial.

Capt. MOUNT, of the schooner *Susan Wright*, recently arrived at Georgetown, S. C., from New-York, reports that on the morning of the 23d ult. a seaman named BURDEN WHITE, of Red Bank, N. J., fell overboard and was drowned. He was in the act of throwing the lead when the accident happened, and the wind blowing a storm from the north-east, and a heavy sea running at the time, no assistance could be afforded.

JAMES COSTELLO, after having appropriately celebrated St. Patrick's Day last year, was unfortunate enough to fall into an unprotected City sewer and break his arm. He now sues the City for $5,000 to remunerate him for pain of body and mind. The case has just been commenced before Judge LOEW, in the Court of Common Pleas.

THOMAS BRESNAN, aged eighteen, and residing with his father on an upper floor of No. 48 Fulton-street, was arrested a few days ago for a burglary committed on the 1st inst. in the store of ALPHEUS D. KIRK, on the first floor, when $200 worth of cloths and overcoats were stolen. He was arraigned before Justice HOGAN yesterday and fully committed for trial.

The captain of the pilot-boat *James W. Avery*, No. 9, which arrived here yesterday, reports that on March 6, off Nantucket Light-ship, bearing northwest, distant twenty-five miles, he saw the steam-ship *Helvetia* hove to with her boat down, having lost one of her cabin passengers overboard, who was drowned. She proceeded on her voyage at 5 P. M.

Mr. DAVID REA, the old gentleman who cut his throat at No. 17 Jay-street, on Monday afternoon, while disputing with his business partner, as already reported, died yesterday, at the Park Hospital, of the wound he had himself inflicted. Coroner KEENAN will hold an inquest today.

Last evening, about 8 o'clock, JOHN REED, a hand on the schooner *Guiding Star*, lying at the foot of Vesey-street, North River, while working on the deck, was struck in the groin by a pistol-shot, fired by some unknown person, and, being seriously wounded, was taken to the Park Hospital.

The Empress AUGUSTA has addressed a communication to the German ladies of New-York and Brooklyn, acknowledging their patriotic efforts in raising funds for the relief of the victims of the war. The letter of the Empress is in the hands of a photographer to prepare copies.

CHARLES HENRY, a car-driver on the Greenpoint (Brooklyn) cars died yesterday at No. 257 Spring-street of injuries sustained on the 11th ult., by being run over by his own car in some manner as yet unknown. An inquest will be held by Coroner KEENAN.

LONG ISLAND.

Yesterday morning a fire broke out in a large tenement-house in the Second Ward of Long Island City, but was speedily subdued. About the time that the fire was got under control, it was reported that a family occupied the room in which the fire had originated. The firemen immediately rushed into the building, and in the room was found the body of ANNA KANOGAN, nearly burned to a crisp. The husband of the unfortunate woman is at the present time an occupant of the hospital, having been badly injured by a falling bank last Fall. An inquest was held by Coroner TEWKSBURY, and a verdict in accordance with the facts rendered.

Mr. JOHN HIGGINS, who has been awarded the contract for the grading of STEWART's new railroad, commenced work at noon yesterday, with a large force of hands. This road commences on the meadows, below Laurence-street, in the village of Flushing, near the eastern end of the upper railroad over Flushing Creek, passing through Fowlwell and along the meadows in the rear of the Smart estate.

Yesterday the dedicatory services of the new Hunter's Point Baptist Church took place. HORACE WATERS, Esq., treasurer of the church, read a financial statement, from which it appears that the church cost $29,500; $17,000 of which has been subscribed and $15,000 paid, leaving a debt of $14,500 to be provided for. The address was delivered by Rev. W. W. EVERTS, D. D.

BROOKLYN.

There were during the past week 179 deaths in Brooklyn, 43 men, 41 women, 52 boys and 43 girls. Of these 30 died of consumption, 12 of pneumonia, 19 of scarlatina, 9 of disease of the brain, 5 of small-pox, and the remainder of ordinary maladies.

A meeting of the creditors of the Central Bank was held yesterday afternoon in one of the United States Court rooms on Montague-street. Mr. DUTCHER, the assignee, announced that the collection of moneys that were outstanding at the time when the bank failed have thus far amounted to but $73,058 51, while the disbursements foot up $9,753 78, leaving a balance in the treasury of $63,298 79. Apart from the communication of this piece of news, there was nothing said of interest.

The news that the bill to increase the salaries of the Brooklyn Police had passed the Legislature, was received yesterday morning by the gentlemen in blue with every manifestation of joy. At the head-quarters much of the early part of the day was passed in mutual congratulation.

JOHN GILBERT, who had his skull accidentally fractured at the Erie Dry-dock on Tuesday night, died at the City Hospital yesterday. He leaves a wife and family unprovided for.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The Democrats of Morrisania held their primary meetings on Tuesday night for the choice of delegates to the Convention called to nominate town officers for the ensuing year. In the First Election District, one faction of citizens, headed by Mr. GAYNER, got possession of the chair, and refused to make a division of those present to determine the sense of the meeting. The others bolted, organized another meeting, and proceeded to select delegates. In the Third Election District there were also some lively times, but no broken heads or bloody noses were noticed at the close of the contest.

The strike on the part of the men employed on the Port Morris and Spuyten Duyvil Railroad construction is at an end, the contractors having yielded to the demands for an increase of wages. The men are to receive $1 75 per day until April 1, when it will be increased to $2 per day. The men have gone to work with renewed vigor.

NEW-JERSEY.

WILLIAM QUINN, a still-maker by trade, living on Hanlon-street, East Newark, was run over by the 10 o'clock train from New-York, while nearing Waverley, on Tuesday night. QUINN, with some companions, was walking upon the track, and failed to leave it in time to save himself, although the whistle was blown. He was injured about the head, and both legs were severed from the body. He was taken on the return train to Newark.

The funeral services over the remains of the late Mrs. KIRKPATRICK were celebrated in the First Presbyterian Church of New-Brunswick, yesterday, prior to their removal to Philadelphia for interment. The students of Rutgers College walked in the procession to the depot. The bequest of the deceased to Princeton College is stated to be $28,000, and not $150,000, as previously reported. Rutgers College is her residuary legatee, and it is anticipated has been bequeathed about $40,000. The First Presbyterian Church receives $5,000, and the Sabbath-school connected therewith $1,000.

The stables of ENGLEHART BISCHOFFSBERGER, on Springfield-avenue, Newark, were burned yesterday morning. Three cows and a horse were burned. Loss, $1,500; insured for $500 in the Firemen's Mutual at Newark.

The case of Mr. SMITH, of Newark, who was arrested in Jersey City on complaint of his wife on a charge of adultery, has been amicably settled. The conditions are that Mrs. SMITH is to obtain a divorce, and Mr. SMITH has to pay her $1,500 for the pleasure of being let alone in future. SMITH was proprietor of a hotel in Newark, and asserts that it is the third time Mrs. SMITH has ruined him and his business.

The defunct Newark Police force of 1870 have formed themselves into a friendly organization, known as the "Metropolitan Association." Ex-Lieutenant VOLK was elected President.

A man named STOLLBURGH has been missing from his house, No. 30 Johnson-street, Newark, since the 15th of January.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, March 8.—American Securities opened quiet and closed easier. The course of the market during the day is indicated by the following table:

	11¼ A. M.	1¼ P. M.	4¼ P. M.
Consols for money	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝
Consols for account	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝
United States 5-20s, '62	92½	....	92½
United States 5-20s, '65, old	91⅛	....	91⅛
United States 5-20s, '67	90⅞	....	90⅞
United States 10-40s	89½	....	89½
Ill. Cen. Railroad shares	109½	....	110
Erie Railroad shares	19	18¾	18¾
At. & Gt. W. R. R. shares	30	....	30

LIVERPOOL, March 8—4¼ P. M.—COTTON, at 11¼ A. M., was dull and tending down, though the market opened a shade firmer; the market closed steadier. Middling Uplands opened at 7d., and closed nearly at 7d.@7⅛d.; Middling Orleans opened at 7¼d., and closed nearly at 7¼d.@7⅜d. The sales of the day foot up 12,000 bales, of which 3,000 bales were for speculation and export. BREADSTUFFS opened quiet and unchanged. PROVISIONS opened unchanged. The quotation at 1¼ P. M., for PORK, was 92s. 6d. ₱ bbl. for extra prime Mess.

LONDON, March 8—4¼ P. M.—LINSEED-OIL, £31.

ANTWERP, March 8.—PETROLEUM, 50¼f. for Standard White.

THE COTTON MOVEMENT.—LIVERPOOL, March 8.—Arrived bark *Pericles*, from New-Orleans Jan. 18, with 3,281 bales Cotton; ship *Ocean Pearl*, from New-Orleans Jan. 23, with 2,487 bales; ship *Southampton*, from Mobile Jan. 28, with 3,936 bales; ship *John O. Baker*, from Charleston Feb. 3, with 3,593 bales; ship *Calliope*, from Savannah Feb. 3, with 3,719 bales; ship *Cathedral*, from New-Orleans Jan. 14, with 3,250 bales; ship *Lake Ontario*, from New-Orleans Feb. 27, with 3,213 bales; *Moss Rose*, from New-Orleans Jan. 23, with 2,811 bales of Cotton; *Andrew Jackson*, from Mobile Jan. 28, with 3,006 bales; *Reene S. Glenrallock*, from New-Orleans Jan. 26, with 1,735 bales; bark *Les Bon Fels*, from New-Orleans Jan. 21, with 705 bales of Cotton.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, March 8.—COTTON less active and lower; Middling, 14¾c.@14⅞c.; net receipts, 136 bales; gross, 545 bales; exports, coastwise, 154 bales; sales, 495 bales; stock, 15,265 bales. FLOUR firm; sales, 1,600 bbls. Howard-street Superfine, $5 50@$6 12½; do. Extra, $6 50@$7 25; do. Family, $7 50@$9; City Mills Superfine, $5 50@$7 75; do. Extra, $6 75@$8 25; do. Family, $8 50@$11; Western Superfine, $5 50@$6; do. Extra, $6 25@$7 25; do. Family, $7 37½@$8 50. CLOVER-SEED firm at $7 25@$7 37½. WHEAT quiet; receipts, 2,500 bushels; sales, 3,200 bushels; Choice White, $2 05@$2 15; fair to prime, $1 60@$1 90; prime to choice Red, $1 90@$2 15; fair to good at $1 55@$1 75; common, $1 35@$1 50; Ohio and Indiana, $1 60@$1 65; Pennsylvania, $1 55@$1 65. CORN—Receipts, 110,000 bushels; sales, 11,000 bushels; White Southern lower, at 84c.@87c.; Yellow Southern quiet, 83c.@85c. OATS firm and in good demand; receipts, 6,000 bushels; sales, 5,000 bushels at 60c.@61c. Mess PORK quiet at $22 50. BACON steady; Shoulders, 9¾c.; Rib Sides, 11¾c.; Clear Ribs, 12¼c. HAMS—Sugar-cured, 17¼c.@18c. LARD quiet at 13¼c.@13¾c. WHISKY firmer at 91c.@92c.

CHICAGO, March 8.—FLOUR quiet and nominally unchanged. WHEAT quiet; No. 2 closed at $1 24@$1 24¼; during the afternoon, dull at $1 24@$1 24¼ for No. 2. CORN quiet at 52c. for No. 2; during the afternoon dull and unchanged. OATS—49¼c.@50c. for No. 2. RYE nominally 90c. for No. 2. BARLEY dull at $1. HIGHWINES steady at 86c. PROVISIONS quiet and easier. Mess PORK, $20 50 cash; $20 75@$21 seller April. Dressed HOGS quiet at $7 25@$7 60. Live HOGS easier at $6 30@$7 25. CATTLE dull at $4 25@$5 75. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 16,000 bushels Wheat, 16,000 bushels Corn, 9,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Barley. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bushels Wheat, 5,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, N. Y., March 8.—FLOUR unchanged with a moderate demand; sales, 1,100 bbls. at $7 25 for No. 1 Spring; $7 50 for Amber Winter; $8 for White Winter; $8 75 for Double Extra. WHEAT firm but quiet; sales, 2 car-lots No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 55, and 1 car-lot do. at $1 56. CORN, 86c.@87c. OATS, 61c. for Western. BARLEY nominally $1 for prime Up-lake Canada. RYE and PEAS inactive. CORN-MEAL, $1 85 for bolted; $1 75 for unbolted, ₱ cwt. MILL-FEED steady; Shorts, $25; Shipstuffs, $26@$28; Middlings, $30@$33 ₱ ton. HIGHWINES, 92c.@92½c. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 70c.; to New-York, 60c.; to Albany, 52c.; Mill-feed to Boston, $7; to New-York, $6, and to Albany $5 20 ₱ ton.

CINCINNATI, March 8.—COTTON dull and unsettled; Middling nominally 13¾c.@14c. FLOUR firm, with a fair demand; Family, $6 50@$6 75. WHEAT firm, with a fair demand; Red, $1 38@$1 40. CORN in good demand at full prices. RYE firm and scarce at $1 03@$1 05. OATS dull and drooping; sales at 50c.@52c. BARLEY dull and drooping; quoted 90c.@95c. PROVISIONS dull and drooping. Mess PORK, $21 50. Bulk MEATS, 7½c.@7¾c. for Shoulders, 9¾c.@9¾c. for Sides; 10c. for Clear Rib Sides; 10¼c. for Clear Sides. BACON, 9¾c. for Shoulders, 11c. for Clear Rib Sides, 11¼c. for Clear Sides; no sales of importance made. LARD, 12c.@12¼c. TOBACCO firm with a fair demand. WHISKY in fair demand and higher at 85c.

PHILADELPHIA, March 8.—COTTON dull and lower; Middling Uplands, 14¾c.; do. Orleans, 15¼c.@15½c. BARK steady; No. 1 Quercitron, $30. FLOUR unchanged; Extra Family, $6 50@$7 for Pennsylvania, $7@$7 50 for Spring Wheat, $7@$8 for Indiana and Ohio. WHEAT held firmly; Red Western, $1 64@$1 65; Amber, $1 70; White, $1 85. RYE unchanged. CORN—Steady inquiry; Yellow, 80c.@81c. OATS unchanged. COFFEE held firmly; Rio, 14½c.@15½c.; Laguayra, 15½c.; Java, 20c. SUGAR dull and unchanged. MOLASSES steady; Clayed, 31c.@34c.; Muscovado, 33c.@35½c.; New-Orleans, 58c.@72c. PETROLEUM nominal; Crude, 18½c.; Refined, 24½c. WHISKY dull and unchanged.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 8.—FLOUR quiet: Superfine, $6 50; Double Extra, $7 25; Treble Extra, $7 50@$7 75. CORN, 70c.@72c. OATS, 62c. BRAN, $1 30. HAY—Prime, $25@$26 50. PORK dull at $22 75. BACON dull; Shoulders, 9½c.@9¾c.; Clear Rib, 11¾; Clear Sides, 12½c.@22½c.; Sugar-cured Hams, 16½c.@16¾c. LARD steady; Tierce 12½c.@13½c.; Keg, 14c.@14½c. SUGAR—Prime, 9¼c.@9½c. MOLASSES—Prime not fermenting, 50c.@56c. WHISKY firm; Western Rectified, 87½c.@$1. COFFEE dull at 14½c.@15¾c. for all qualities. EXCHANGE—Sterling, $1 21½@$1 21¾; New-York Sight, ½@¾ discount; Gold, 11⅛@11⅜.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 8.—No transactions in WHEAT; quotations are nominal; Amber State, $1 67@$1 71 for Nos. 2 and 1; White State and Western, $1 70@$1 80, and Diehl held at $1 85@$1 90. RYE, $1 10@$1 12 for State. CORN—Western Mixed, 84½c.@87c.; Round State and Western Yellow, 90c. BARLEY firm; two-rowed State, 85c.@$1; six-rowed State, $1@$1 15; and Canada West, $1@$1 18. BARLEY-MALT steady; two-rowed city-made, $1@$1 10; six-rowed do., $1 20@$1 25; and Canada West, $1 30@$1 40. OATS steady; moderate sales of State and Western at 68c.@70c.

LOUISVILLE, March 8.—TOBACCO firm; sales, 70 hhds.; common to good Lugs, $5 25@$6 25; low to good Leaf, $6 50@$18. COTTON dull and unchanged. FLOUR firm; Extra Family, $6 25. GRAIN quiet. PROVISIONS heavy. Mess PORK, $21 75. BACON—Shoulders, 9c.; Clear Rib, 11c.; Clear Sides, 11¾c. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders, 8c.; Clear Rib, 10½c.; Clear Sides, 10¾c. LARD, 12½c.@13½c. HAMS—Sugar Cured, 16c.; Plain, 15c., all packed. WHISKY, 84c.

BUFFALO, March 8.—The markets are generally dull and unchanged; the early sales reported are 15 cars New CORN at 73c. on the track. HIGHWINES nominally 90c. The CATTLE Market continues dull; sales, 64 head Canada Steers at $5@$5 15, and 15 head Canada Oxen at $5 25; 46 Kentucky Steers at $6 25@$6 35; 63 Illinois, $6@$6 50; 80 Ohio, $5 50@$6 12½. SHEEP—No trade. HOGS—No trade, the packing season being over.

MEMPHIS, March 8.—COTTON quiet at 13½c.; receipts, 1,730 bales; shipments, 1,335 bales. FLOUR firm at $6 25@$8 75. CORN steady at 71c.@72c. OATS dull at 60c. PORK dull at $23. LARD dull and nominal. BACON dull and drooping; Shoulders, 10c.; Clear Rib, 11¾c.; Clear Sides, 12½c. Bulk MEATS drooping; Shoulders, 8¼c.; Clear Rib, 10¼c.; Clear Sides, 11¼c.

TOLEDO, March 8.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT dull; Regular White Michigan, $1 38; No. 2 Red Wabash, $1 37½. CORN dull and unchanged. OATS dull and unchanged. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bushels Wheat, 9,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats.

MILWAUKEE, March 8.—FLOUR—No sales. WHEAT quiet; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1 24. OATS firm; No. 2, 51½c. CORN quiet; Yellow, 60c. BARLEY—No. 2 Spring, 83c. Mess PORK dull at $21. Dressed HOGS, $7 50. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 10,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour.

CLEVELAND, March 8.—WHEAT—No sales; nominally lower. CORN steady; Shelled, 66c. OATS steady at 57c. PETROLEUM—Crude very dull; buyers and sellers apart; Refined held at 22½c.; refiners are reported as having closed their works.

SAVANNAH, March 8.—COTTON dull and irregular; Middling, 13½c.; net receipts, 1,638 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,577 bales; to Rotterdam, 1,680 bales; coastwise, 456 bales; sales, 1,600 bales; stock, 74,717 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 8.—COTTON irregular; Middling, 13¾c.@14c.; net receipts, 5,400 bales; gross, 5,730 bales; exports to Liverpool, 2,225 bales; to Cork, 4,369 bales; sales, 7,700 bales; stock, 295,142 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 8.—TURPENTINE—Spirits quiet at 49½c. for Southern packages; Crude firm at $2 10@$3 30. RESIN, $2 15 for Strained; $2 25 for No. 2. TAR, $1 65. COTTON closes quiet at 12½c.

CHARLESTON, March 8.—COTTON dull; Middling, 13½c.@13¾c.; net receipts, 1,436 bales; exports, to the Continent, 1,230 bales; coastwise, 1,152 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 29,451 bales.

BOSTON, March 8.—COTTON quiet but steady; Middling, 15c.; net receipts, 159 bales; gross, 2,110 bales; exports, to the Continent, 10 bales; sales, 250 bales; stock, 9,000 bales.

WILMINGTON, March 8.—COTTON quiet and steady; Middling, 13c.; net receipts, 95 bales; exports, coastwise, 198 bales; sales, 20 bales; stock, 3,974 bales.

NORFOLK, March 8.—COTTON dull; Low Middling, 12½c.; net receipts, 740 bales; exports, coastwise, 910 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 3,637 bales.

MOBILE, March 8.—COTTON dull; Middling, 14c.; net receipts, 464 bales; exports coastwise, 844 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 74,421 bales.

GALVESTON, March 8.—COTTON flat; good Ordinary, 11½c.; net receipts, 483 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 61,793 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., March 8.—COTTON irregular and panicky; Middling, 13c.@13½c.; sales, 360 bales; receipts, 630 bales.

DETROIT, March 8.—FLOUR dull and nominal. RYE dull and unchanged. CLOVER-SEED steady at $6 60.

[Advertisement.]

ALL READY.—KNOX's Spring style of Gent's hats. No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st. Enough said.

[Advertisement.]

Take Schenck's Mandrake Pills, if you want your liver thoroughly cleansed.

Foreign Mails Close at Post-Office.

THURSDAY.

For Europe, by the *Parthia*, at 12 M.; a supplementary mail, for *paid* letters only, on the pier in Jersey City, until 1¼ P. M.—For Havana, Nassau and West Indies, by the *Columbia*, at 2 P. M.—For Havana and Mexico, by the *City of Merida*, at 2 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.; 1:30 P. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 8 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Parthia	March 9	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Antwerp	March 11	New-York	Liverpool.
Rhein	March 11	New-York	Bremen.
Denmark	March 11	New-York	Liverpool.
India	March 11	New-York	Glasgow.

FOR HAVANA, &C.

Columbia	March 9	New-York	Havana.
City of Merida	March 9	New-York	Vera Cruz.

Passengers Sailed.

MARCH 8—*In steam-ship Russia, for Liverpool.*—J. Corse, J. Stewart, A. Malls, J. Bragley, J. C. Glenny, G. A. Clark, A. Staab, F. Streuli, W. Schupp, Miss M. Smith, Mrs. Atkinson, T. Smith, Mrs. J. Vogel and child, J. S. Clark, R. W. Cary, J. Hart, A. A. Ostheimer, R. D. Tucker, A. L. Huntington, W. G. Fuller, D. M. Eder, E. Fox, J. Roy, Capt. A. H. Linney, child and servant, J. M. Calvocoressi, C. P. Fane, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Sherman, Mr. and Mrs. J. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Macey, F. Macey, R. Boote, Miss Silliman, B. H. Cooks, Hy. Beckett, J. Shackerton, J. Grogan, L. C. Briggs, Mr. and Mrs. R. Briggs, J. E. Fuller.

MARCH 8—*In steam-ship City of Antwerp, for Liverpool.*—Mr. Bickenshaw, F. Biely, Mr. Cecchi, Mr. Daniels, Mr. Rugley, W. A. Murray, Mr. O'Neil, Mr. Boothboyd, Miss M. O. Rival, Mr. Greyson, J. McNab, J. Middbirns, Miss Copp, Miss McKennon, Mr. Muller, Mrs. Jennings and 3 daughters, Miss Crompton, Mr. Vining, Mr. Mateman, G. Bagley, A. Murray, Mrs. Johnson, Mr. Jackson.

Passengers Arrived.

MARCH 8—*In steam-ship Minnesota, from Liverpool.*—Dr. and Mrs. D. M. Estrado, Mrs. Bates, Mr. Robt. Saunders, R. R. Handy, Master Wm. Hatton, and 151 in the steerage.

In steam-ship Huntsville, from Savannah.—Mr. Sechli, wife and child, Miss Sechli, W. Smith, Z. C. Gaston, W. Davis, J. Moor, Miss Malaski.

NEWSPACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.....6:22 | Sun sets.....6:00 | Moon rises..9:03
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..9:20 | Gov. Island.10:09 | Hell Gate..11:31

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, March 8.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Wyoming, (Br.,) Whineray, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Tybee, Delanoy, San Domingo, Spofford & Tileston.

Ships Laju, (Br.,) Scott, Adelaide, N. S. W., Arkell & Tufts; John Tucker, Taylor, New-Orleans, Russell, Howes & Co.; Sunrise, Luce, Galveston, Howland & Frothingham.

Barks Trait d'Union, (Br.,) Ballan, Havana, R. Murray, Jr.; Wavelet, (Br.,) Scott, Halifax, G. H. Brewer; Gan Eden, Greenleaf, Boothbay, Miller & Houghton; Kate Crosby, (Br.,) O'Brien, Belle Isle for orders, Boyd & Hincken; Ankathor, (Nor.,) Keankeen, Belle Isle, Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann; St. Ursula, Dickman, Rio Janeiro via Brunswick, Ga., Pendergast, Bros. & Co.; Atossa, (Br.,) Clements, Valparaiso, Fabbri, Chauncy & Co.

Brigs Harbek Anker, (Nor.,) Heunksen, Cork or Falmouth, Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann; Virginia, Johnston, St. Pierre, (Martinique,) Reynal & Co.; Louisa, (Br.,) Bulfard, Malaga, D. McColl; Monte Christi, Enos, St. Pierre, (Mart.) H. A. Vatable & Sons; Water Lily, Wiggin, Norfolk, P. Hanford & Co.

Schrs. Isaac Oliver, Pennell, Aquin, (Hayti,) Young, Smith & Co.; Mary B. Tower, Phillips, Port Antonio, Ja., B. J. Wenberg; Silver Star, Smith, Havana, Dollner, Potter & Co.; E. B. Wheaton, Atkins, Jacksonville, Van Brunt & Slaght; Mary H. Stockham, Corderoy, Georgetown, Overton & Hawkins; Daniel Brittain, Carroll, Richmond, Evans, Ball & Co.; Stephen Whitterman, Chase, New-Bedford, Schmidt & Chase; Rattler, Penticost, Gloucester, J. A. Stetson & Co.; John Brooks, Fox, New-London, Rackett & Bros.; Sallie Barton, Palmer, Stamford; Marguerite, (Fr.,) Olivier, St. Pierre, (Mart.,) H. A. Suan & Co.; Guy R. Phelps, Shailer, Jacksonville, Bentley, Miller & Co.; Virginia, Small, Savannah, Bentley, Miller, & Co.; A. F. Kindberg, Thomas, Georgetown, D. C., Bentley, Miller & Co.; M. L. Davis, Davis, New-Haven; Evelyn, Burger, Stamford.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Minnesota, (Br.,) Freeman, Liverpool Feb. 22 and Queenstown Feb. 23, with mdse. and passengers to Williams & Guion; Feb. 24, 120 miles W. of Fastnet, saw a bark-rigged steamer bound E.; same day, 190 miles W. of Fastnet, passed steam-ship City of Cork, hence for Liverpool; March 2, lat. 45 10, lon. 45, passed an Allan steamer bound E.; same date, lat. 45 08, lon. 45 12, passed a Glasgow steamer bound E.; same day, lat. 44 35, lon. 47 10, was in co. with steam-ship City of Antwerp, from Liverpool, for New-York.

Steam-ship El Cid, Nickerson, Wilmington, N. C., 8 ds., with naval stores, &c., to J. Lorillard.

Steam-ship Chesapeake, Johnson, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steam-ship Sherman, Blanchard, New-Orleans March 1 and South-west Pass 2d, with mdse. and passengers to Fred. Baker.

Steam-ship Centipede, Willett, Philadelphia, with coal to James Hand.

Steam-ship Albermarle, Blackwood, Richmond City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Volunteer, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to J. Lorillard.

Ship Energy, Caulkins, Newport, 44 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to Spofford, Bros. & Co. Has had strong westerly gales the entire passage; Feb. 17, experienced a circular gale, which blew with tremendous violence for 36 hours, and at times it seemed almost impossible for a ship to live; sea from all points of the compass; shipping large quantities of water, and laboring very hard; from that time for 21 ds. had a succession of westerly gales, during which time did not make 200 miles to the westward.

Ship Albert Victor (of London,) Clark, Calcutta Nov. 9, and Sands Head 12th, with mdse. to Chas. Hazappel—vessel to Arkell & Tufts. Passed the Cape of Good Hope Jan. 9, St. Paul Feb. 4, and crossed the equator Feb. 3, in lon. 28 30; Dec. 20 and 21, lat. 27 S., lon. 55 E., had a typhoon lasting 48 hours, during which lost and split sails; had strong N. E. trades in the Atlantic, and been 12 ds. W. of Bermuda; Feb. 2, lat. 1 19 S., lon. 27 50, exchanged signals with ship Castle Down, (Br.,) bound S.

Bark Sattellite, (of St. John, N. B.,) Turner, Matanzas 9 ds., with melado to F. O. Matthiessen & Wieckers—vessel to master. March 4, lat. 35 29, lon. 74 06, experienced a heavy gale from S. W., with heavy rain, thunder and lightning, lasting 8 hours, but received no damage; has been 3 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Bark Ann & Mary, (of Inverness,) Patterson, Palermo 60 ds., with fruit to W. H. Westervelt & Co.—vessel to Andrew Lindsay. Passed Gibraltar Jan. 27; has had heavy W. gales in the Mediterranean and light winds and calms in the Atlantic; has been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Bark Eliza White, (of Portland,) Mahoney, Cienfuegos 12 ds., with sugar to Brugiere & Aviles—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Has had fine weather the entire passage and been 3 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Bark Kate, (of Shelburn, N. S.,) Murphy, Cardiff 46 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to master. Came the middle passage, and had strong westerly gales from lon. 60, during which lost and split sails.

Bark Cardenas, Sundberg, Cardenas 10 ds., with sugar to E. D. Morgan & Co.—vessel to James E. Ward & Co. Has been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras with N. W. gales.

Brig Somerset, (of Windsor, N. S.,) McBride, Matanzas 10 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Crandall, Berteaux & Co. Has been 4 ds. N. of Hatteras; sailed in company with bark Ida E, for New-York.

Brig Nijverheid, (Dutch,) Heade, Rio Grande do Sul 68 ds., with hides to Oelrichs & Co. Crossed the equator Feb. 2, in lon. 35, and has had strong variable gales for the last 14 ds., and split sails.

Brig Torrent, (of Boston,) Tibbets, Charleston 7 ds., with mdse. to master.

Schr. Charlie Cobb, (of Rockland,) Kennedy, Mayaguez, P. R., 9 ds., with fruit to Joseph Eneas—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. March 4, 200 miles S. from Cape Hatteras, had a heavy southerly gale, during which split main-sail and broke main-boom; has been 3 ds. N. of Hatteras; left in port schrs. Western Star, waiting; Hamburg and James Oakes, for New-York, to sail March 4.

Schr. Vesta, (of Freeport, Me.,) Rogers, Matanzas 9 ds., with sugar to J. M. Ceballos—vessel to Stevens & Soule. Sailed in co. with brig D. C. Chapin, for Baltimore, schr. W. F. Chapin, for New-York, and brig John Bird, for do. March 1, off Cape Carnaveral, passed brig Martha, bound N.

Schr. Oneida, (of Boston,) Watts, Galveston 23 ds., with hides, cotton, &c., to Chas. H. Mallory & Co.

Schr. Willie Dill, Howland, Wilmington, N. C., 9 ds., with naval stores to Thomas Holmes & Co.

Schr. Clara Woodhouse, Davis, Brazos, Texas 34 ds., with hides, cotton, &c., to Woodhouse, Southmayd & Rudd.

Schr. Enoch Moore, Chambers, Georgetown, D. C., 6 ds., with coal to Hudson River Railroad Company—vessel to Baker & Dayton.

Schr. Helen A. Hoyt, Cranmer, Baltimore 4 ds., with coal to American Coal Company—vessel to Van Brunt & Slaght.

Schr. A. Denike, Jones, Baltimore 4 ds., with coal to Hudson River Railroad Company—vessel to Van Brunt & Slaght.

Schr. Jane Emson, Van Cleaf, Baltimore, 5 ds., with coal to American Coal Co.—vessel to Van Brunt & Slaght.

Schr. Maria Pierson, Grant, Baltimore, 3 ds., with coal to American Coal Co.—vessel to Van Brunt & Slaght.

Schr. Eva Bell, Morris, Baltimore, 6 ds., with coal for Hoboken.

Schr. Julia A. Parsons, Young, Baltimore, 5 ds., with coal to J. R. West & Co.—vessel to Van Brunt & Slaght.

Schr. Anna Leland, Bennett, Portland 10 ds., with lumber to Wm. Paul.

Schr. Jesse W. Mason, Mason, New-Haven, for Tangier.

Schr. J. J. Ward, Inman, Georgeton, D. C., with coal, for Jersey City.

Schr. Peter Boice, Adams, Boston, for Richmond, Va.

Schr. Sarah Thomas, Arnold, New-London, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Favorite, Eaton, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Adelia Cotram, Wilson, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Ocean Traveller, Adams, Philadelphia.

Schr. Alethea, Johnson, Virginia.

Schr. Excel, Reynolds, Virginia.

Schr. Frances and Cornelia, Hoyt, Wellfleet.

Schr. Isabel and Lavinia, Smith, New-Haven.

Schr. Carrie P. Rice, Cobb, Provincetown.

Schr. Hannah Chave, Lewis, New-Haven.

Schr. J. H. Borden, Hadwin, Fall River.

Schr. Branch, Mann, Norwalk.

Schr. Hanson Brown, Taylor, New-Haven.

Schr. Yosemite, Mott, Roslyn.

Schr. Abby Wasson, Wasson, New-Haven.

Schr. Louisa Frances, Kelly, New-Bedford.

Schr. [illegible], for Philadelphia.

Schr. Julia Tate, Tate, Bridgeport.

Schr. Julia & [illegible], Parker, Northport.

Schr. Gipsey, Robinson, Bristol.

Schr. Helen, Perry, New-Bedford.

Schr. Ann Dole, Hart, Providence.

Schr. Elisha T. Smith, Brooks, New-Haven.

Schr. Wm. Boardman, Elliott, New-Haven.

Schr. Expedite, Rackett, New-Haven.

Schr. [illegible], Crane, Dighton, for Philadelphia.

SAILED—Steam-ships Russia and Wyoming, for Liverpool; Tybee, for St. Domingo.

WIND—Sundown, moderate, S. S. E.; thick, raining.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, March 8—Arr. [illegible], from New-York; [illegible]

CHARLESTON, March 8—Arr. brig M. E. Borland, from Baltimore; schr. Lily, from New-York. Sld. ship Kate Troop, for Liverpool; brig Rose, for Vigo; schr. J. Clark, for Fall River; Mary Stow, for Wilmington, N. C.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 8—Arr. bark Atlanta, from Norfolk. Sld. brig S. E. [illegible], for Philadelphia.

KEY WEST, Fla., March 8—Arr. schr. Leocadie, from Matanzas for New-York, with sugar. Leaking 700 strokes an hour.

LEWES, Del., March 8—In the harbor, schrs. Ann Eliza, Gerlion, Banvard, G. G. Hubbard, and Spray, all from New-York for Virginia; Wm. G. Dearborn, from Baltimore for Hoboken, and Seguin, from Virginia for New-York.

SAVANNAH, March 8—Sld. schr. D. L. Simmons, for Darien, to load at Philadelphia; Loretta Fish, for Jacksonville, to load at Fall River.

VINEYARD HAVEN, March 7—Arr. brig Isola, New-York, Boston; schr. Othello, Savannah for Boston.

Sld. schrs. Lizzie Smith, Emma Linwood, Fred. Walton, Freddie Walters, Sarah A. Reed, Ella May.

Disaster.

The sloop Brilliant, Murdy, from New-York, for Cow Bay, Long Island, while passing through Hell Gate, this forenoon, ran ashore on the Nigger Heads, and capsized. After drifting off, she was picked up by the steam-tug Day Spring, and towed to the Astoria Railways for repairs.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

LONDON, March 8.—The Anchor line steam-ship Columbia, Capt. Small, from New-York Feb. 18, touched at Moville today en route to Glasgow.

The Inman steam-ship City of Manchester, Capt. Philips, from New-York Feb. 21, for Liverpool, touched at Queenstown today and proceeded.

LONDON, March 8.—The Allan steam-ship Corinthian, Capt. Graham, from Portland, touched at Moville today en route to Liverpool.

TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION-SQUARE,
DIAMOND MERCHANTS.

GREAT BARGAINS
IN
CARPETS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
BROADWAY,
CORNER 19TH-ST.,
Have just MARKED DOWN large lines, desirable patterns of
PER YARD
English Body Brussels, to $1 75 & $2
Do. Tapestry do., $1 12 1-2 to $1 25
AN EARLY CALL WILL SECURE A CHOICE SELECTION.

BROOKS BROTHERS,
UNION-SQUARE,
WILL OFFER FOR SALE DURING THE MONTH OF MARCH, AT THE STORE CORNER OF
CHERRY AND CATHARINE STS.,
THEIR SURPLUS STOCK OF
CLOTHING,
AT HALF PRICE.

NOTICE TO THE
RUPTURED.
Dr. SHERMAN has not gone to Cuba, as reported by Marsh, and other disreputable characters, who envy his popularity, growing out of his successful treatment of ruptures. Let not the afflicted be deceived by these trumpet-tongued charlatans. Dr. SHERMAN's business is too great to permit of his going abroad. Notwithstanding he has been located in this City but three years, he has his methods and remedies. For many years many of these patients were humbugged by Marsh and other truss venders, whose business is to make and sell trusses regardless of anything but profit. Experimenting with this man's truss, and that man's truss, swallowing their unmeasured promises, seasoned with hope, has been the ruptured man's curse. Almost daily some one of these unfortunates calls upon Dr. SHERMAN, stating twenty years [illegible] and now my rupture is twenty times worse than when it first appeared. Notwithstanding this [illegible] Dr. SHERMAN's system, the use of whose Appliance and Compound, relieves and entirely cures the patient in a short time, with more comfort and convenience than when wearing a truss, without restriction to labor, and with infinitely greater security from the perils of strangulated rupture.
These important facts can be demonstrated to every intelligent person who may be interested. Old and young, rich and poor, may enjoy the benefit of this method by calling upon
DR. SHERMAN,
At his office, No. 697 Broadway,
where the most convincing demonstrations of success in this art during the past thirty years will be exhibited. Consultation free, and due consideration had to persons in limited circumstances.
Pamphlets, with photographic likenesses of bad cases before and after cure, also a pamphlet of the "Celebrated Henry Ward Beecher letters," with likeness of Mr. Beecher, mailed on receipt of 10 cents.

BROOKS BROTHERS,
CORNER OF
CHERRY AND CATHARINE STS.
SPECIAL SALE
OF ALL KINDS OF
BOYS' CLOTHING,
AT HALF PRICE
DURING THE MONTH OF MARCH.

HARD WOOD BOARDS
and Spanish Cedar
FOR CIGAR-BOXES,
and a large and magnificent assortment of
VENEERS,
Comprising everything in their line, both foreign and domestic, to which they invite the special attention of all dealers. Send for catalogue and price list.
GEO. W. READ & CO.,
Factory, {291 Monroe-st. / 293 Madison-st.} Nos. 168, 170 and 172 Centre-st.

TAKE SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, if you have pain across the loins.